The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,174.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNEESDAY, MARCH 10, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
———— including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
———— including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
———— including postage	„ 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
———— including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
Third and succeeding	2 „ „

In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Sattara," 1,237 tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. Beyts, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 16th March, at noon.

	March.		March.
Leave Bombay	16	Leave Galle	24
„ Rutnagherry	17	„ Negapatam	26
„ Vingorla	17	„ Pondicherry	27
„ Carwar	18	„ Madras	29
„ Mangalore	19	„ Coconada	31
„ Cannanore	20		April
„ Calicut	20	„ Vizagapatam	1
„ Beypore	20	„ Bimlipatam	1
„ Cochin	21	„ Gopalpore	2
„ Tuticorin	22	„ False Point	3
„ Colombo	23	Arrive Calcutta	4

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Mar.	Mar.	Down.	Mar.	Apl.
Leave Bombay	8	& 22	Leave Bussorah	26	& 9
„ Kurrachee	12	26	„ Fao	28	9
„ Guadur	13	27	„ Bushire	28	11
„ Muscat	16	30	„ Linga	30	13
		April		April.	
„ Bunder Abbas	18	1	„ Bunder Abbas	1	15
„ Linga	19	2	„ Muscat	3	17
„ Bushire	22	5	„ Guadur	5	19
„ Fao	23	6	„ Kurrachee	7	21
Arrive Bussorah	24	7	Arrive Bombay	10	24

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The steam-ship "Mahratta," 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on Monday, the 15th March, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	„ 3 8	„ 4 0
Deck	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Horses	„ 4 0	„ 5 0
Carriages	„ 4 0	„ 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTILALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur,
or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingorla.
Unjunwell.	Malwan.	Goa.
Rutnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent and commodious S. S. "American," 1,900 tons, Captain Baker, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail in all this month.

The "American" is well fitted for carrying passengers, the saloon being extensive and the staterooms well and comfortably fitted, roomy, and airy, and passengers may rely on receiving every care and attention, with a table liberally supplied.

The vessel carries a duly qualified and experienced Surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

Bombay, 1st March 1869. G. F. PIM & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 tons register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her cargo already engaged. For freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

FOR ENGLAND via HAVRE.

(To sail about end of March.)

THE new A 1 Iron Clipper Ship "Talisman," 1,200 tons register, W. Bartlett, R. N. R., commander. This ship has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and will be despatched as above. For further particulars apply on board to Captain Bartlett, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th February 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Eleutheria," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship "Eleutheria."

Bombay 4th March 1869

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Medway," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "Medway."

Bombay, 2nd March 1869.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS. No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

LINDLEY and WARREN. PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS. Apollo Street.

STUDIO OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TILL 4.

Cartes de Visite	Rs. 12 per dozen.
Vignettes, Groups and Diamond Cameos	„ 15 „
Postage Stamps	„ 5 „
Cabinet Portraits	„ 24 „
Large Groups and Portraits	4 each.

Miniatures and Portraits on Ivory of exquisite finish, and Photographs of every description Tinted and Painted at the shortest notice. Specimens always on view.

The Album of Architecture for Goozerat is now on sale. 20 Photos 12 by 10 each, with Ground Plans and Letter Press by T C. Hope, Esq., C.S. Price Rs. 50.

Portrait and View Albums always on sale.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25.
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Exclusive
Through to Liverpool, 1st class, £67; 2nd class, £45. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Krishna," 1,500 tons, Captain H. Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 10th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 13th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Carnatic," (1,775 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain A. Coleman, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also passengers and cargo for that port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 12th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th March 1869.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. "Bengal" has brought the cargoes of the following vessels :—

Accelerated cargo ex
s. s. "Massilia," from Southampton, 6th February.
„ "Tanjore," from Marseilles, 14th February.
Unaccelerated cargo ex
„ "Iberian," from Liverpool, 24th January, (remainder of cargo).
„ "Poonah," from Southampton, 30th January.
„ "Minia," from Liverpool, 31st January, (part cargo).

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 9th March 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Benvoirlich," from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain McDougall at the risk and expense of the concerned, and he will not be responsible for the condition of any package after the same has left the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents for the ship "Benvoirlich."

Bombay, 9th March 1869.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

WONDFR! WONDER!! WONDER!!!

At the extraordinary and marvellous power exhibited by the Celebrated Magician

PROFESSOR VANEK,

last evening in that great sensation scene

DECAPITATION,

which will be repeated on

FRIDAY EVENING, 12th MARCH.

Words cannot in any possibility describe the

ASTONISHMENT CREATED!

IT CANNOT BE SURPASSED!!

The Magicians of old were considered wonderful, and especially the Egyptians and ancient Chaldeans, but the

GREAT MODERN MAGICIAN VANEK

ECLIPSES ALL OF THEM!!!

SEE AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES,

without doing so, you can form no opinion of this

WONDROUS POWERS OF MAGIC.

THIS PERFORMANCE IS UNRIVALLED.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

PROFESSOR VANEK,

The illustrious and unrivalled representative of the

MAGIC ART,

will display his extraordinary powers and show the command he possesses over

HIS INVISIBLE SPIRIT,

who on this occasion will assist him to the utmost in his endeavour to amuse his patrons, besides which

THE ELECTRIC FLUID,

will also be freely circulated, and will tend to create not only amusement but

AMAZEMENT AND WONDERS,

PART SECOND.

The not to be described scene,

DECAPITATION.

This scene was performed last night and met with the greatest success.

PART THIRD.

The successful, brilliant, and pleasing

OPTICAL CYCLORAMA,

Embracing the splendid Dissolving Views!

THE MIRTH-PROVOKING MUSEUM, OR GALLERY OF COMICALITIES.

To conclude with the

MIRACULOUS CHANGES OF COLOURS

Or the beautiful EMISSION of Electric Sparks.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (all numbered)	Rs. 5
Stalls	„ 3
Gallery	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Hummum Street, Fort, where a Plan of the Dress Circle may be seen; and at the Theatre on the Evening of the Performance.

Doors open at half past 8; Performance to commence at 9 P.M. precisely.

J. WESSELY, Manager.

BY EVERY MAILSTEAMER, OVERLAND PROVISIONS, At the following Reduced Rates :—

Best York Hams	Rs. 1 2 per lb.
Wiltshire Bacon	„ 1 0 „
Double Gloster Cheese	„ 1 0 „
Cheddar	„ 1 0 „
Cheshire	„ 1 0 „
Stilton	„ 1 4 „
Gruyere	„ 1 0 „

No. 6, Hummum Street. J. NEUBERG.

NOTICE.—The Bhore Ghaut Accident Enquiry Commission will meet in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, at 2 P.M., on the 10th instant.

H. T. HANCOCK, Captain R. E., Secretary to the Commission.

Bombay, 9th March 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.—A Telegraph Office in connection with this Company's system has been opened at Nulwar on the Sholapoor and Raichore Line this day, for the receipt and transmission of Public Messages.

JOHN BLACKWELL, Telegraph Superintendent.

Villa Byculla, 9th March 1869.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time,

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the ate Akola Exhibition.

Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN CUTTER WANTED for a Tailoring establishment in Bombay. Applicants may address written communications to "Z. A.," care of Manager "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, for the Steam Factory H. M.'s Dockyard, a Brass and Loam Moulder. Application (producing Testimonials) to be made in person at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine, GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th February 1869

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MAHABLESHWUR.—To be let, for the season, "Clifton." Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

TO LET, three good sized Rooms, suitable for offices, in the first floor of No. 6 Tamarind Lane, Fort. Apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

TO LET, in Marine Street, suitable for Offices or any Light Business, one very large and two smaller Rooms on First Floor. Address "Bombay Gazette."

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET at Land's End, Malabar Hill—a fine situation close to the Sea—for four or five months from 1st May next: rent moderate. Apply to "R.," office of this paper.

TO BE LET, from the 1st February next, a large House at Breach Candy, at present in the occupation of Mr. C. Thwaites. For rent and further particulars apply to Mr. Nowrojee Jehanghier Gamudia, at No. 6, Byramjee Homejee Lane.

26th January 1869.

NOTICES.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1869.

It is proposed to have an Irish Dinner on St. Patrick's Day. A Committee has been formed as under :—

Chairman.
Colonel H. D. Torrens, C.B.

Members.

J. Dunbar, Esq.	Dr. W. Collum.
Captain G. F. Henry.	Captain T. M. Filgate.
Dr. F. G. Joynt.	J. W. Orr, Esq.
G. F. Farran, Esq.	Dr. R. A. Dallas.
Captain G. O'B. Carew.	G. S. V. Fitzgerald, Esq.

Captain W. P. Walshe, Honorary Secretary.

Gentlemen desirous of subscribing are requested to forward their names as quickly as possible to the Hon. Secretary, in order that arrangements may be made.

ST. PATRICK'S DINNER.—Intending Subscribers are requested to forward their names, and those of any guests whom they desire to invite, to the Honorary Secretary, before, or in any case not later than Wednesday the 10th instant, in order that arrangements may be made.—(See advertisement in another column.)

4 Hornby Row, 6th March 1869.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to Mr. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

TO be RAFFLED for SHORTLY, a Freehold House, situated in Duncan Road (assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 37 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 385 and 396), outside the Fort, Bombay.

170 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

The property is now let at the low rental of Rs. 80 per month. Printed particulars of title, &c., may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

G. B. GLADDING, Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

33 Meadow Street, Bombay.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods and Passengers through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes fcs 25.75.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Passenger Boats leave Suez on the arrival of every Steamer, and arrive at Port Said about 25 hours later.

Fare, first class, fcs. 43 per adult.

Children under three years of age, free; over three years and under ten years, half fare.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co., Transit Agents, Suez Canal Company.

Bombay, 6th March 1869.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given that in terms of the following Special Resolution duly passed and confirmed at Extraordinary General Meetings of Shareholders held on the 18th May and 4th June 1867, namely—

"That the Secretaries and Treasurers be, and they are, hereby authorised to dispose of such Vessels belonging to the Company, as they may think proper, on the best terms obtainable, and that on such sale or sales taking place, the money thereby realized shall be immediately distributed amongst the Shareholders."

A distribution of Rs. 700 per share, will be made to the registered Shareholders by the Secretaries and Treasurers on the production of Share Certificates on and after Monday the 1st proximo.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 25th instant to the 2nd proximo.

By order of the Directors, RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd February 1869.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation.)

EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE PROPERTY for SALE by ORDER of the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY in ENGLAND.

MR. W. MEIKLEJOHN,

of Kurrachee, begs to announce that he has received instructions from the Official Liquidator of the above Company, to sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, March 16th, 1869, and following days, on the banks of the River Indus, Kotree, the whole of the Steamers, Barges, and Anchor Boats, the property of the Oriental Inland Steam Company, Limited, as follows :—

IRON PADDLE STEAMERS, KOTREE.

Names of Steamers.	Tonnage.	Horse Power.	Carrying capacity Tons about	Draft of water empty.	Average speed.	Builders' name and date of Building.	Date and place of erection.	Maker of Engines.	Description of Engines.	Consumption of wood every 12 hours	Passenger accommodation.	Floats, Feathering or Common.
INDUS	265	120	80	ft. in. 2 6	16 Knots.	Caird & Co., Greenock, in 1861.	Kurrachee, Nov. 1861.	Caird & Co.	Diagonal direct.	maunds 700	8, 1st class	Common.
SOANE	227	120	40	2 10	14 Knots.	British built at Calcutta by the Company in 1862.	...	Henderson & Co.	Do. with oscillating cylinders.	650	4, 1st class	Common.
JHELUM	350	150	120	2 5	16 Knots.	Henderson & Co., Renfrew, in 1862.	Kurrachee, 1863.	John Kay, Kirkaldy.	Diagonal direct.	800	4, 1st class	Patent Feathering
GOGRA	262	120	40	2 8	14 Knots.	British built at Calcutta by the Company in 1863.	...	Caird & Co.	Direct action with oscillating vertical cylinders.	650	4, 1st class	Patent Feathering
OOBARAH	568	120	200	1 9	12 Knots.	Purchased from H. M.'s Gov. in 1865, built of 3-16th inch steel plating.	...	Westwood & Baily.	Horizontal direct.	800	6, 1st class	Common.

These Steamers are well known on the River Indus, are fast and powerful, each tows two Barges, and is in good working order.

IRON BARGES, KOTREE.

"Allahabad"	670 Tons.	"Sukkur"	204 Tons,
"Munora"	201 „	"Mooltan"	218 „
"Kurrachee"	223 „	"Mitunkote"	370 „
"Khetty"	218 „	"Lahore"	827 „
"Hydrabad"	244 „	and	
"Sehwan"	195 „	"Kotree"	424 „

FIVE ANCHOR BOATS AT KOTREE.

FUEL.

Unless previously disposed of, a large quantity of cut and stacked fuel on the banks of the Rivers Indus and Chenab, at convenient Stations ready for Steamers' use.

TERMS OF SALE.

Twenty per cent. of the Purchase Money to be deposited with the Auctioneer on disposal of the Lot or Lots, and the Balance to be paid by the Purchaser or Purchasers within ten days from the date of purchase; failing which the Deposit Money will be forfeited, and the Lots resold on account of and at the risk of the Original Purchaser.

The Steamers, Barges and Anchor Boats, &c., will be sold with all faults and misdescriptions (if any) as they lie on date of Sale.

Steamers open for inspection 10 days before the Sale.

SALE TO COMMENCE EACH DAY AT 11 A.M.

Further information with Survey Reports on the Steamers and Barges, &c., on application at Kurrachee to Mr. C. Currelly, Agent for Official Liquidator, at Kotree to Mr. J. Howe, and in London to Mr. J. C. Bolton, 1 St. Mary Axe, London, Official Liquidator of the said Company.

W. MEIKLEJOHN.

NOTICES.

THE LAST TWO PERFORMANCES. GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10th, and TO-MORROW THURSDAY, MARCH 11th.

Mr. J. H. Willy has much pleasure in announcing that, in consequence of the increasing success, and so many being unable to obtain admission on Saturday last, he has arranged with

GRACE EGERTON (Mrs. GEORGE CASE), AND Mr. GEORGE CASE,

to give an additional Entertainment on Thursday Evening.

This Evening, Wednesday, will therefore be

THE LAST PERFORMANCE BUT ONE.

Many new features will be introduced, amongst which may be mentioned Charles Dickens's Comic Scene between

BETSEY PRIG AND SAIRY GAMP.

A MATRIMONIAL EPISODE.

Lady May Flutterley ... ... Mrs. Geo. Case.
Sir Edward Flutterley ... ... Mrs. Geo. Case.

AS THE WIZARD OF THE EAST,

Mrs. Geo. Case will introduce for the first time some entirely new Magical experiments, and that extraordinary illusion

THE PROTEAN CABINET,

with new effects.

As the great English Tenor

SIMS REEVES!

Mrs. Geo. Case will sing that favourite Scena,

"STILL SO GENTLY O'ER ME STEALING,"

And impersonate for the First Time,

LADY MOUNTCHESNUT OVERBROOK,

Who will describe how life is passed in the Upper Circles—The Opera—The Picnic—The Flirtations and the Hunt, the glorious Hunt.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 11th MARCH.

MISCELLANEOUS SELECTION OF FAVORITE IMPERSONATIONS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (all numbered)	Rs. 5
Stalls (all numbered)	„ 3
Upper Circle	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Doors open at half-past 8, Performance to commence at 9 P.M precisely.

Tickets to be had only of Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, Hummum Street, Fort, where a plan of the Dress Circle and Stalls can be seen.

There are only 172 Dress Circle Seats and 111 Stalls, and no more Tickets will be issued than there are numbered Seats for in those places.

6 Clare Road, Byculla.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane.

20th January 1869. M. B. COHEN & Co.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited.)—NOTICE.—The Transfer Books of this Bank will be closed from 8th to 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Bombay, 4th March 1869. J. WINDRAM, Manager.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that from this date the business of Messrs. Cunha & Co. will be carried on at the same house, Kalbadavie Road, as before, under the names of Cunha and Faria. All claims against, and payment in favour of, the firm must now be made to them. The undersigned hope to merit the patronage of the public they have hitherto enjoyed.

CUNHA & FARIA.

Bombay, 4th March 1869.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. Callianjee Sewjee, in the firm of Callianjee Sewjee and Company, as G. I. P. Railway Carting Contractors, ceased from and after the 1st January last. The business is now carried on by the undersigned under the style of Callianjee Sewjee & Co.

GEORGE EDMUND PILCHER.
VUNDRAVUN PURSHOTUMDASS.

Bombay, 1st March 1869.

NOTICE.—Estate of Macindoe, Rogers, & Co. (in Liquidation.)—A Dividend, at the rate of 3 per cent on all admitted and adjusted claims, is payable on and after the First March at the Office of the Trustees, No. 1 Meadow Street, between the hours of 11 and 4.

Claimants are requested to bring their Vouchers in support of their claims.

ROWLAND HAMILTON, } Trustees.
HENRY ROGERS,

TO be SOLD by private contract all that substantially built Dwelling-house, situate at and being No. 45, Syed Abdool Rahman Street, Bombay, now in the occupation of Dr. Pestonjee Muncherjee.

Offers will be received up to the 16th instant by, and any further particulars can be obtained from, Mr. John S. Hurrell, Solicitor, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 4th March 1869.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, and CHINA BANK, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of the above Bank will be opened on the 18th instant, and that the distributions now being paid to the shareholders will be reserved until the next distribution is made, unless they are applied for on or before Wednesday the 17th instant.

T. F. PUNNETT, Liquidator.

6 Rampart Row, Bombay, 5th March 1869.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of Rughoonath Witoba.

NOTICE.—The final accounts of the above Estate have this day been filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court, in accordance with Section XXI. of Act XXVIII. of 1865.

J. A. SHEPHERD, } Trustees.
J. C. TEASDALE,

Bombay, 6th March 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the interest of Butchoobaee, widow of the late Merwanjee Nowrojee Narialwalla, in a piece of Government land, containing 46,220 square yards, registered under Collector's No. 99, Survey No. 690, in the Collector's Rent Roll, with such buildings as are standing thereon, situated at Mount, Mazagon, seized under Distress Warrant for non-payment of the revenue, will be sold by Public Auction at the Collector's Office, in the Elphinstone Circle, at noon on Tuesday the 6th April 1869.

F. R. S. WYLLIE, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 5th March 1869.

THE BECHERDAS S. & W. COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—With reference to the Notification from this Office, dated 30th January 1869, it is hereby notified that the Assembly of the Ordinary General Meeting of this Company is altered from Wednesday 3rd, to Monday 15th instant, on which latter date it will convene at the same place and hour as mentioned in the former notice.

પ્રાં૦ છગનભાઈ ભાઇચંદ ચેરમેન તરફથી
દાં૦ પોતાના.

CHUGGONBHAI BHOICHUND, Director, For the Chairman B. S. & W. Co. (Ld.)

Ahmedabad, 1st March 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.—In the Matter of act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of Kanjee Dewjee and Toolseedass Dewjee, who carried on business in partnership in Bombay and Kurrachee under the name and firm of Kesowjee Chattoo.

Notice is hereby given that a Petition has been presented to this Honourable Court by Toolseedass Dewjee and Kanjee Dewjee, of Bombay, Insolvent Traders, trading as aforesaid, for an order of discharge under Section 23 of the said Act, and that such Petition is fixed for hearing before the Honourable Mr. Justice Westropp at his Chambers in the High Court, on Monday, the 5th day of April, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated this 2nd day of February 1869.

HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE, Attorneys for Petitioners.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M., on Wednesday, the 10th instant, for a Steam Vessel or a Sailing Vessel of about 1,000 tons, for the conveyance hence to Kurrachee of a number of European troops, the vessel will be required to provide ventilation, and make such fittings as may be required by the Agent for Transports, and to be ready for service on or about the 15th instant.

The Vessel tendering will not be required to provide tables or stools for the use of the troops, who will be provisioned by the Commissariat Department, tanks and water being supplied by Government.

In the event of a sailing Vessel being taken up for the above duty she will be towed up to Kurrachee, whither she will be discharged, or at Bombay, as may be agreed upon as most convenient.

It is expected that such water tanks as may belong to the Vessel will be made available for the reception of water for the use of the troops, and the tenders should specify to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any tender without assigning reasons for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine, GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 6th March 1869.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

NOTICES.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

Situate at the Junction of the BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

The Proprietor takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favorable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations, and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla,
also
No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established in 1851.

MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received Overland.

Wedding and Mourning Orders executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N. B.—Ladies' Own Materials made up.

MRS. LAKE

HAS just received the following New Goods "Overland," per Steamer "Sumatra" :—

The New "Millinery" Hat for Ladies.
The New Opera Cloak.
The New Imperial Chignon.
The New Tortoiseshell Comb for Chignon.
The New "Victoria" flounced Dress Improver.
The New Comb in Jet and Pearls.
The New large Pearls for Chignon.
The New fluted Horse Hair Dress Improver.
The New frilled Petticoat, White and Coloured.

BONNETS & HATS.	Dress Bonnets, in great variety. Ladies' Riding Hats with Veils. Ladies', Children's, and Infants' Hats. Black and White Tulle Hats, trimmed, Feathers and Flowers.
FOR BALL AND DINNER DRESSES.	Rich Satins, Moires, coloured Shot, and plain Silks, coloured and white Grenadines, Opera Cloaks, Fans, Gloves, &c.
FOR WEDDINGS.	Bridal Wreaths and Veils, Handkerchiefs, Rich Satins, Moires, Tulle, Grenadine, Silks, Gloves, Fans, Parasols. &c.
FOR MOURNING.	Paramattas, Silks, Merinos, Crepes, Alpaca, Silk Grenadine, Tulle, Bonnets, Hats, Jet Combs, and Ornaments, Jet Trimmings, Black Silk Stockings, Gloves &c.
FOR INFANTS.	Hoods, Cloaks, Pelisses, Pinafores Bibs, Socks, Woollen Boots, Woollen Hoods, also House Frocks at Rs. 4 8 as. each.

"Ladies' own Materials made up."

"All orders carefully and expeditiously attended to."—Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

"Overland Trunks on hand."

Uxbridge House, Byculla, Bombay; and also No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, January, 1869.

NANSEE KHYRAZ,

TAILOR, OUTFITTER, HATTER, HOSIER, HABIT MAKER, &c.,
13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Begs to call the attention of Purchasers to the undermentioned new Goods just landed, and to state that his Outfitting Department is under the superintendence of a

FIRST CLASS ENGLISH CUTTER.

NANSEE KHYRAZ'S STOCK comprises the LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN BOMBAY OF BLACK AND BLUE CLOTHS, DOESKINS, TWEEDS AND CASHMERES.

BLACK, BLUE, OXFORD and STEEL MIXED VENETIANS.

MELTONS IN ALL SHADES AND COLORS.

NEW REGULATION HELMETS—Hawkes Patent.

THE Stock comprises all the new Goods in fancy Diagonals and Ribbed Coatings. CASHMERETTES, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS, &c.,

HOSIERY—Of the best quality.

HOSIERY—Expressly for India.

HOSIERY—Fine White and Brown Cotton.

HOSIERY—Real Lisle Thread.

HOSIERY—Fancy Striped.

UNDER-VESTS—Fine Saxony Wool.

UNDER-VESTS—Finest Merino.

UNDER-VESTS—Real India Gauze.

TWEEDS—All Wool, thoroughly shrunk.

TWEEDS—Of the Newest Patterns.

TWEEDS—Thin for Bombay Wear.

TWEEDS—For Overland Suits.

TWEEDS—For Shooting Suits.

TWEEDS—For Riding Trowsers.

COATINGS—Fine West of England.

COATINGS—Silk and Wool.

COATINGS—In all Substances.

CORDS—Bedford, for Riding.

CORDS—Drab Cotton, for Riding.

FLANNELS—Silk and Wool.

FLANNELS—For Shirts.

FLANNELS—For Sleeping Suits.

SCARVES—In the Latest Styles.

HATS—Drab Felt.

HATS—Black Felt.

HATS—In a Variety of Shapes.

PUGREES—All fine Silk.

PUGREES—Real Egyptian (very choice).

SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS.

SOLID LEATHER HAT CASES.

CASHMERE—Sleeping Suits. Rs. 16.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND—New Regulation Full-dress Sash, Rs. 60.

COLLARS—Latest Style. Rs. 6 per dozen.

SWORD BELT—For Infantry—Rs. 40.

LONDON MADE WHITE SHIRTS.—First class quality ready for use, Rs. 50 per dozen.

TWEED SUITS—From Rs. 20.

SCARVES—The Sailor's Knot—Rs. 2-8.

13, Meadow Street. NANSEE KHYRAZ.

NOTICES.

CARR BROTHERS,

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, AND RIDING HABIT MAKERS.
17, CHURCH STREET, BOMBAY.
46, EDGWARE ROAD, LONDON.
8, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

CARR BROTHERS' STOCK comprises the LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN BOMBAY OF BLUE AND BLACK CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, BLUE, BLACK, & OXFORD & STEEL MIXED VENETIANS.

MELTONS IN EVERY SHADE AND COLOUR.

And all the new Goods in fancy Diagonals and Ribbed Coating, CASHMERETTES, ALPACAS, PARAMATTAS, &c.

THE STOCK OF WAISTCOATINGS

Comprises every new material recently introduced, in Wedding Silks, Satins, and Velvets.

PLAIN, FANCY, AND COLOURED DRILLS.

White Marcellas, Commodores, Jeans, and Fancy Quiltings of every description.

NEW REGULATION FULL DRESS BELTS.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES.

GOLD LACES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

FORAGE CAPS, &c., &c.

SWORDS AND SCABBARDS.

GOLD LACE WORKERS.

DIPLOMATIC UNIFORMS.

CARR BROTHERS,

RIDING HABIT MAKERS.

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

Ladies' Riding Habits of Ribbed Cloth	Rs. 65 to Rs. 70.
Napoleon Blue or Black	Rs. 80 to Rs. 120.
Melton in all colours	Rs. 60.
Lindsey Habit for Girls	Rs. 30.
Riding Hat in Sola	Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6-8.

Measure required for Riding Habit.

1 Height of Figure.	4 Centre of Back to Elbow, thence to Wrist for Sleeve measure.
2 Round Chest Tight.	5 From back of neck to length of Waist required.
3 Round Waist.	

CARR BROTHERS,

HATTERS, HOSIERS, & GLOVERS.

UNDER VESTS.

India Gauze Merino Vests long sleeves	Rs. 30 per doz.
Do. do. ½ sleeves	„ 28 „
Merino Shirts long sleeves	„ 38 „
„ „ sleeves	„ 36 „
„ Extra sizes	„ 42 „
Gauze Merino Shirts long sleeves	„ 48 „
„ Extra sizes	„ 56 „

PANTALOONS.

India Gauze Pantaloons			Rs. 42 per doz.
Single Men's Brown-dressed Cotton	Do.		„ 48 „
Men's	do.	do.	„ 50 „
Do.	do.	Out-size	„ 65 „
Single Men's summer Merino Pantaloons Drawers			„ 65 „
Men's	do.	do.	„ 70 „
Ex. Men's	do.	do.	„ 75 „

HOSIERY.

Brown Cotton half hose	from 9 to 12 per doz
Fancy Striped do	12-8 „
Leather Merino half hose	12-0 „
Do. do.	15-8 „
Do. do.	17-0 „
Shetland Merino Striped Hose	16-8 „
Do. do.	17-8 „
Do. do.	18-0 „
Clerical Hose	19-0 „
Leather mixed	18-8 „
Grey Merino	14-0 „
White Cotton ½ hose	Rs. 11 to 13-8 „
Fancy do.	Rs. 12 8 to 16-8 „
Yeshing Handkerchiefs	28-0 per box.
The Nowchwang	33-0 „

GLOVES.

Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves	Rs. 3-0 per pair
Ladies' Tinted ditto	Rs. 2-8 „
Ladies' Riding Gloves.	
Ladies' Gauntlet Riding Gloves.	
Buckskin Gloves.	
Dogskin Riding Gloves.	
Staih Gloves.	

HATS.

CHRISTY'S BEST BLACK SILK HATS.

DRAB SHELL HATS.

FANCY FELT & TWEED HATS, in all the new shapes and sizes.

JUST RECEIVEED FROM CALCUTTA.

SOLA HATS FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

SILK UMBRELLAS, PARAGON FRAMES, From Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 18.

FANCY IVORY HANDLED WALKING STICKS, From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 15.

SCOTCH MAUDES.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE SAMPLE INVOICE OF SCOTCH MAUDES, INCLUDING ALL THE TARTANS.

ROYAL STEWART.
THE 42nd.
THE 91st.
CLARENDON.
FORBES.
GORDON.
MURRAY.
McKENZIE.
VICTORIA.
ARGYLE.
GLENLYON.

All HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS should be provided with one.

CARR BROTHERS.

CARR BROTHERS.

LONDON MADE, and ready for use, COLOURED CAMBRIC AND FLANNEL SHIRTS of all sizes.

SOLID LEATHER RAILWAY AND TRAVELLING PORTMANTEAUS.

SOLID LEATHER HAT CASES.
BLACK LEATHER Do.

RAILWAY RUGS.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA TO SELECT.

Price .... from Rs. 12 to Rs. 40

CARR BROTHERS,

IN ANNEXING A PRICE LIST

For the guidance of Mofussil Residents, with directions for self-measurement, CARR BROTHERS wish it to be understood that they quote such prices only which will guarantee to their esteemed patrons the first quality of material, style, and workmanship.

COATS.

West of England Cloth Lounge Coats	Rs. 28
Extra do. do. Silk Linings & Braided, &c.	36
West of England Cloth Morning Coat, &c.	35
Do. do. Silk Linings	45
Frock Coats, Surtouts, &c.	from Rs. 40 to 65
Fancy Cloth Lounge Coats	18
West End Diagonal Morning Coat	24
Paramatta Lounge Coat	14
„ Morning „	18
Alpaca, Plain or Twilled	14

TROUSERS.

Superfine Black Doeskin Trousers	22
Extra Superfine Cassimere „	24
Fancy Doeskin Trousers	16
„ Scotch Saxony Angolas	18
„ Tweeds, Flannels, &c.	14
Fancy Colored Linen Drill Trousers, per pair	8
White Linen Drill, per dozen	Rs. 65 to 120
White American Drill, do.	60

WAISTCOATS.

Superfine Best Black Cassimere	Rs. 11
Fancy Doeskin Vests	8
Fancy Angola Tweed, &c.	8
Paramatta	7
Alpaca	6
Fancy Padded Quiltings or Drills	7

SUITS.

Fancy Angola Suits	Rs. 40 to 50
Fancy Scotch Heather Suit	36
Black Flannel Suits	35
Blue Flannel Suits	35
Fancy colored Flannels	35

PATTERNS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

DIRECTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT

FOR COATS.

1 From Collar Seam at Back to Waist, thence to length of Coat required.
2 From centre of back to elbow. From elbow to wrist for length of sleeve.
3 Round the Chest underneath Coat.
4 „ Waist „
5 Full height of figure.

FOR VEST.

6 From back of Neck over Shoulder to length of Vest required in front. Chest and Waist Measure.

FOR TROUSERS.

7 Length of leg from fork to heel of boot.
8 Round the Waist under Waistcoat.

TERMS.

STRICTLY CASH.—NO DISCOUNT.

All country orders must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment to a Mercantile firm in Bombay.

CARR BROTHERS,
No. 17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

PATENT THERMOTERION.—For keeping Food Warm in the Nursery, Sick Chamber, or when Travelling. Being a treble Cylindrical tin vessel in the centre compartment of which is placed the glass food receptacle, the second compartment is then filled with boiling water and screwed down. The outer compartment or air jacket insulates the hot water and prevents radiation or dissipation of heat. By the use of this apparatus food can be kept sufficiently warm for ten hours. Price complete with Food Glass Rs. 10.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

MUSIC STOOLS,

MAHOGANY OR ROSEWOOD,

All with Patent Metal Screw, Carved Claws, or Plinths, Morocco Leather covered Seats stuff with Horse Hair.

Triangle stand best hair seat, covered with Morocco leather. Rs. 30 to Rs. 35.

Carved tripod stand, spiral turned pillar, best metal patent screw, plate, drop, &c., &c. Rs. 40 to 45.

A really elegant pattern, richly carved tripod stand, with drooping leaf, patent bushed metal screw, &c. Rs. 50 to 60.

HARMONIUM CHAIR.

These useful Articles are indispensable to the Harmonium Player, being made with a sloping seat, and sufficiently high to give the requisite command over the treddles while using the different stops of an Harmonium; each Chair is of beautifully polished Mahogany, with handsomely shaped back; the seat is covered with Morocco Leather.

HEIGHT OF FRONT OF SEAT, 25 inches.
HEIGHT OF BACK OF SEAT, 27 inches.
Price, Cash, Rs. 30.

For convenience in sending up-country, they are made to take to pieces.

See Drawings in our new Catalogue free by post on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

FINE FLAVOURED SHERRIES.

Warranted pure and unadulterated, the first expression of the BEST GRAPES.

GOLDEN SHERRY.

A Rich and Luscious Wine.

Case containing one dozen quarts .... Rs. 22

(White Capsule.)

FINE SHERRY.

A wholesome, invigorating, Tonic Wine.

Case containing one dozen quarts .... Rs. 26.

(Black Capsule.)

EAST INDIA SHERRY.

Double voyaged, and of remarkably fine quality.

Case containing one dozen quarts .... Rs. 34

(Blue Capsule.)

The above Wines are from the eminent Firm of HENRI KLASEREI, and are guaranteed to be free from any mixture whatever.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HENRI KLASEREI, SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE PAINTINGS OF MODERN ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MASTERS.

Exquisitely coloured in Water colours by Jas. Wilson.

Published by Marion Sons & Co., London.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to say they have just received a beautiful collection of these works, having purchased very largely they are able to offer them at the English prices, but a remittance must accompany all orders.

Each picture is mounted in a sunk card mount and frame up about 21 by 18 inches. Any picture can be framed in a handsome gold frame complete from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 each according to description of moulding.

The pictures can be sent by dak bhangy, carefully packed between boards for Rs. 1 extra packing charges.

		£ s. d.
Venus	Titien	2 2 0
The White Slave	Amiconi	1 11 6
The Cold Bath	Boulanger	1 11 6
King Candaule	Chas. Hue	1 11 6
Marguerite at the Fountain	Tissot	1 11 6
La Visite	Ch. Becker	1 11 6
La Source	De Rudder	1 11 6
Bethsabee	B. Leblanc	1 11 6
Phryne before the Tribunal	J. L. Gerome	2 2 0
Mundus Muliebris	Boulanger	1 11 6
A Revelation	M. Ellen Edwards	1 11 6
Luis XV., The Duchess Du Berry and the Bishops of Paris.		1 15 0
Fishing	J. Coomans	1 11 6
A Dream after the Ball	Banguiet	1 11 6
The Engagement Ring	F. Willems	1 11 6
The Syrens	Frost	1 11 6
The Nymph's Sleep	St. Pierre	1 11 6
Xeuxis a Crotone	I. Mochi	2 5 0
Don Juan and Haidee	Bouvier	1 1 0
Riviere de Veule	F. Lambinet	1 11 6
Sterne and the Grissette	W. P. Frith	1 1 0
Vestal Execution	E. Signol	1 11 6
Amphitrite	Emile Le Comte	1 11 6
An Arusenian Woman		1 11 6
L'Amour Chumant les Changes.	H. Picon	1 11 6
Comment on Append à Pecher.	C. Calix	1 11 6
Girl and Parrott	Dubafe	1 11 6
The Confessional	Tissot	1 11 6
Jupiter and Pythias	Saintpierre	1 11 6
Napoleon I.	Delaroche	1 1 0

⁂ The above are some of the finest specimens of delicate tinting ever executed.

7 and 8, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

ARRIVAL of SIXTY best ARAB HORSES.—SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his Constituents, and the Public in general, and begs most respectfully for an inspection of the 6th batch of best Arab Horses, amongst which are some that are rarely to be seen in India, consisting of good Chargers, Racers, and Hunters. Some Grey Pairs can also be got from this batch.

New Sonapore Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay, 25th January 1869.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges .... Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHURCH SERVICES AND PRAYER BOOKS—

Ivory Bound Church Services, the sides, backs, and clasp of the finest ivory, with carved ivory monogram, in silk-lined russia lock case, suitable for a wedding present... Rs. 50 0

Ivory Bound Church Services, with gilt rims and clasp and carved ivory monogram in morocco lock-cases, silk-lined 38 0

Velvet-Bound Church Services, gilt rims and clasp, pierced gilt metal monogram on the side, in morocco lock cases, silk-lined 25 0

Morocco Bound Church Services with or without gilt rims, clasps, monograms, or crosses, from Rs. 8 to ... 20 0

Common Prayer Book, Gentlemen's size, about 5 by 3, bound in limp morocco, ribbon edges, with or without grolier cross on side, the rubrics printed in red... ... ... 5 0

Ditto, Russia leather 6 0

Ditto, the same in large type, making the book thicker ... 7 0

Ditto, Diamond type, size 3½ by 2¼ bound limp morocco, ribbon edges, red rubrics 3 12

Diamond Prayer Book, ivory-bound, with gilt rims and clasp, and ivory cross or monogram, in morocco lock-case, silk-lined 10 8

A Variety in other bindings ranging from Rs. 3 to ... 15 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

HYMNS ANCIENT AND MODERN; the Drawing Room Pianoforte edition, Words and Music, large type, size 7 by 6, handsomely bound in panelled limp morocco, edges red and gilt ... ... Rs. 8 0

Ditto with an elegant gold cross on the cover... ... 9 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PRINSEP'S CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.—Second edition, 1868, Rs. 15, by post Rs. 16; or half bound in law calf and interleaved Rs. 21, by post Rs. 22-8.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Nearly Ready. Orders can be Registered.

INDIAN CIVIL PROCEDURE, with notes, by Walter M. Bourke, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Royal 8vo. Rs. 20; by post Rs. 21.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

More than a hundred New Bombay Bank shares were sold at Rs. 550 and Rs. 551¼. Colabas and Elphinstones were also in demand, principally from speculative quarters.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	550
3,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
800,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	280
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1815
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	835
1,080,000	1,000	550	,, 11-14	Do. New	400
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	730
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	280

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	226
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	330
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	230

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,945,000	500	...	Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	106
800,000	25	13½	...	Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k	26
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	,, Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	...	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	16
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	13
...	400	400	...	B'gal Cr'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,000	1,000	...	Ap'lo B'd Warehouse	10
1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	385
800,000	3,000	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	300
2,000,000	...	4,100	...	Frere Reclamation	140
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	...	all	...	Victoria Spinning	2000

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 5/16d. to 2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d. to 2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	At sight	99
Do.	60 Do. do.	98
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	216 nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112¼ to 112½
Five per cent	108½
Four per cent	95¾
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	107
5 years' do. do.	103½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	11 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-6
Bank of England Notes	10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 106-6
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16-7-6

CALCUTTA—4TH MARCH 1869.

Government Securities.—One sale of nearly 2 lakhs and others of Rs. 15,000, to 5,000 were reported at Rs. 5-0 discount; some smaller amounts sold at Rs. 4-12 to 4-10. Public Works 5 per cents., and 5 per cents. of 1856-57 were offered for sale in the market at Rs. 5-10 and 8-8 without finding buyers. 5½ per cents. are also quoted slightly lower than yesterday.

The quotations for Government Debentures are nominal, and likely to remain so until after the Budget has passed the Council.

Sales of Bank of Bengal shares were made on the 2nd, and again to-day, at Rs. 1,640.

Two purchases of Great Eastern Hotel Co.'s shares were effected at Rs. 150.

A small lot of Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares sold yesterday at Rs. 265.

A sale of Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares was reported at Rs. 70.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 9.

Norgate, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Grant, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.
Vesey, Captain and Paymaster, 4th Hussars, to rejoin, from England.
Smith, Lieutenant Colonel, Commandant 18th B. Cavalry, on furlough, from England.
Cookworthy, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, from England.
Watts, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
Twemlow, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to rejoin, from England.
Morris, Lieutenant, Public Works Department, on sick leave, from England.
Carter, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Hincks, Captain, 49th Regiment, to rejoin, from England.
Lugard, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Chindwarra.
Bartholomew, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Khulladghee.
Wynter, Cornet, 7th Hussars, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 9.

Wynter, Cornet, 7th Hussars, to rejoin, to Sealkote.
Grant, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to ——.
Smith, Lieutenant Colonel, 10th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to England, (on the 13th instant.)
Norgate, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to Sealkote.
Grylls, Assistant Surgeon, Civil Station of Chindwarra, on sick certificate, to Europe.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 22nd February 1869.

The undermentionen Officers have leave of absence:—

16th Lancers.—Captain H. C. Wilkinson, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

21st Hussars.—Lieutenant Colonel R. B. Macleod, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving the regiment to appear before a Medical Board.

Royal Horse Artillery.—2nd Captain H. T. Vachell, (E Brigade,) to England, viâ Egypt, in troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board.

38th Foot.—Ensign G. L. R. Richardson, in extension, to the 1st March, to remain at Cawnpore, on private affairs.

60th Foot, (3rd Battalion.)—Major R. W. Brooke, to England, for six months, on urgent private affairs, from date of embarkation.

102nd Foot.—Captain J. J. Barclay, to Calcutta, from the 28th January to the 28th February, to appear before a Medical Board.

103rd Foot.—Captain (Local Major) R. A. Taylor, to remain in England, for three months, in extension.

Lieutenant W. H. Davidson to England, viâ Egypt, in troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board.

Staff Corps.—Major General A. M. Becher, C.B., (Commanding the Sirhind Division,) to Bombay, for one month from such date as he may avail himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs, under the Rules of 1868.

Captain H. Morton, (Wing Officer 40th Native Infantry,) to Calcutta, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs, under the Rules of 1868.

Late 5th European Light Cavalry.—Captain A. K. J. C. Mackenzie, (attached to the 18th Bengal Cavalry,) to Bombay, from the 3rd February to the 3rd March, to appear before a Medical Board.

Late 42nd Native Infantry.—Major E. F. Litchfield, (officiating Wing Officer 5th Native Infantry,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs, under the Rules of 1868.

British Medical Service.—Staff Assistant Surgeon D. L. Olden, to England, via Egypt, in troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medical Board.

Medical Department.—Surgeon Major C. Johnson, (in medical charge of the 29th Native Infantry,) to Calcutta, to appear before a Medical Board, from the 15th January to the 20th February.

Surgeon Major H. N. Elton, (Medical Storekeeper, Sealkote,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—9TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d. per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. Nominal.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. ,,
Overland	Cotton	£8 0s. 0d. p. 40 c. ft.
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 10 to 15 per chest
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6 per ton.
Mauritius	Grain	12 annas per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Catharina	Vesman	Singapore, Jan. 19.
9	DeCourcey	Griffiths	Liverpool, Oct. 20.
	Oberon	Towill	Liverpool, Oct. 28.
	Alic	...	Singapore.
	Ferdinand Marie	Joquiere	Bordeaux.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Phlox (s)	Baker	Malabar Coast & Goa.
	General Outram (s)	Teasdale	Malabar Coast.

The ship Lady MacDonald, Kennedy, to London, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Sam Mendel, to London.
Ship Royal Alexander, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 4	Montano	Ritchison	Melborune, Jan. 7.
	Marp and Emma	Winter	Pondicherry, Feb. 22.

DEPARTURE.

Mar. 4	Androklos	—	—

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 4	Cospatrick	Ebuslie in tow off	Rangoon.
	Punjaub (s)	Parker	

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

EGUTPOORA PROPOSED MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Subscriptions to the above may be paid into the Oriental Bank Corporation, to the credit of Messrs. F. Purkiss and J. S. Biggs, Trustees.
JOHN S. BIGGS, Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JOHNSTON—March 7th, at Baroda, the wife of Surgeon T. P. Johnston, H. M. 26th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1869.

THE figures of Sir Richard Temple's Budget, as they are conveyed in the long telegram which has been *only* three days on its way from Calcutta, are not reassuring to men who believe that it is the duty of a Finance Minister to do something more than raise loans in order to put off a day of reckoning. If the figures are correctly given, the actual results of one and the probable results of two more years' financial operations may be thus summed up—

	1867-68 Actual	1868-69 Regular Estimate	1869-70 Budget Estimate
Deficit	£1,500,000	£2,750,000	£3,447,350

Total Deficit for three years £7,697,350.

It will be said, of course, that this extraordinary deficiency is apparent rather than real, being caused solely by the largely increased expenditure on that class of works which are by courtesy styled "Reproductive." But unfortunately, on comparing the "Actual" with the "Regular Estimate" for the year 1867-68, that is to say, the figures for that year as set forth by Sir R. Temple with those given by Mr. Massey, we find that the *ordinary* expenditure (including outlay on new barracks) has been swollen from £48,043,900 to £49,500,000; and again, comparing the Budget Estimate for 1868-69 with the Regular Estimate for that year, we observe that the *ordinary* expenditure has risen from £47,885,140 to £50,250,000. In neither case can the excess be set down to the charge of reproductive works; and we are led to the alarming conclusion that the cost of working the administrative machine increases from year to year in a proportion far greater than the increase in the revenue will permit. But it would be unfair to push criticism further until we have the full financial statement before us. It is the most difficult thing in the world to telegraph the substance of a Budget with perfect accuracy; and there is evidently some omission in the account given of the manner in which Sir R. Temple intends to provide his ways and means, for the telegram only makes mention of a loan of £5,000,000, which the ablest financier in the world would hardly find sufficient to cover a deficit of £7,600,000.

"FIELD MARSHAL LORD GOUGH is dead." Such is the brief statement in our telegraphic summary from London. He was ninety years of age, and could boast that seventy-four of those years had been spent in the military service of his country. Moreover it was his good fortune to be engaged in active employment until he was seventy years of age, the advanced period of life he had attained when he stood a victor on his last foughten field. Few soldiers have such good fortune. In his boyhood and youth he saw and shared in the greatest wars of modern times, and at a moment when most men rest, even if they are not thankful, he was again caught in the tempest of war, and fought battles which rivalled in their severity the earlier actions in which he played a minor but still distinguished part. Entering the army in 1795 he won his spurs at the Cape and in the West Indies; and when England began in earnest to make head against the French in the Iberian Peninsula he had the good luck to command a regiment, the 87th, in Wellington's army—not Wellington, however, but Wellesley then. Through that series of chequered but brilliant operations and shining feats of arms which carried the British flag from the Tagus to the Garonne, Hugh Gough showed how well fitted he was to rank as one, among many, excelling regimental leaders. But he missed the crowning fight at Waterloo, and it was not until the China war—the so-called Opium war—that he again obtained a lead. For his Chinese services he was made a Baronet, and Commander-in-Chief in India, where, fortune once more smiling on him, he fell in with more rough work, and his victory at Maharajpore increased his repute. In the trying period that followed he commanded at the great and critical battles on the Sutlej, and later still reversed the doubtful verdict at Chillianwalla by the smashing victory of Goojerat. His exploits on the Sutlej made him a Baron; his last success a Viscount. Few men have had such a varied, on the whole so fortunate a career; and still fewer have gathered fresh laurels at three score and ten. Never entitled to high rank as a General, Lord Gough has yet his place among the fighting men of England, and we trust that our country may never stand in need of soldiers possessing the qualities for which he was conspicuous. But beyond everything he may be regarded as a fortunate soldier, not only in securing large commands and hereditary titles, but in linking his name with the exploits of Wellington in his youth and the rising fame of Dalhousie in his old age. Honours poured in upon Lord Gough almost to the last. After his last wars were over he had the satisfaction of succeeding Wellington as Colonel of the 60th Rifles, and Anglesea as Colonel of the Blues. We shall now see what the new professions of the Gladstone Ministry are worth; whether the Colonelcy of the Royal Horse Guards will be awarded to the Prince of Wales or to Prince Christian; or whether it will be given to some gallant old soldier. The heir-apparent it is, or was understood, wanted to be a pluralist Colonel, while the other Prince wished for a Coloneley pure and simple. If they manage to filch either the Blues or the 60th from the soldiers of the army, we shall know exactly the worth of Mr. Cardwell's new-born zeal—nothing.

SOCIAL changes are, of all changes, those which attract the least attention at the time of their occurrence. The explanation of this fact is that being so gradual they are scarcely recognised as having occurred till they are completed. It is, in short, only by a retrospective glance that they are discovered. In the case of an individual, the change in whose mind, appearance, strength, and habits, proceeds unobserved both by himself and his neighbour until some accidental occurrence, some casual comparison with the past, discloses the natural, but till then unsuspected, fact that the man is no longer what he was seven years ago. So also do the changes in the habits and mode of life of that aggregate of individuals termed society take place by such imperceptible degrees that the process remains unnoticed till it is completed. To mark and indicate these changes as they occur, and thus from the experience of the present to gather knowlege which may prove useful in the future, or at all events to see things as they really exist and not as they have hitherto existed, is profitable to us, both as individuals and as members of a corporate body. We would seek to apply this deduction to Anglo-Indian society where in habits and condition changes are now occurring, which though scarcely perceptible to the casual observer at present are becoming rapidly developed, and will some few years hence be pronounced to have been most noteworthy. Indeed, even now the thoughtful recognise them as of considerable social importance. The substitution of railways for stage coaches, as we all know caused in a few years a greater social revolution in England than several previous centuries had produced, so in India a greater social change has been brought about by increased facilities of communication with England and with different parts of this country during the last five or six years than the previous half century had witnessed. Where a short time ago days were required for a journey to the Hills, hours now suffice; where one person made a trip to England, two do so now; where one person sent to England for dress or stores, two now obtain their supplies in that manner. Rapid as these changes have been, there are indications that in a short time they will become developed with even accelerated speed. For instance, many ladies, unable to pass the hot weather in the plains, intend this season to take a run over to England for six months, instead of spending that period on the Hills. This practice will, we fancy, become more common as soon as the few existing gaps in Indian railway communication shall have been filled up. It would, therefore, seem advisable for both railway and steam companies to foster the growing tendency by every means in their power. The former should give six monthly return tickets at reduced prices to all those wishing to make an excursion to England. A good Railway Hotel, with moderate charges, should also be established under the control and patronage of the railway companies. Arrangements should also be made to enable—by means of refreshment carriages and dressing rooms—travellers to make the entire railway journey without stopping. Express trains halting only at the most important stations should also be run in connection with the steamers. Returns tickets at reduced prices, available for six months, should also be issued for the sea passage from Bombay or Calcutta. In Europe, too, arrangements should be made on the various lines for rendering the journey between Brindisi and London cheap, rapid, and comfortable to the passengers. Further, we would suggest that in London and at the principal stations in India, return tickets for the whole journey should be issued—since trouble is often as much taken into consideration by intending excursionists as expense. It is needless to point out that by adopting some such system the number of excursionists would be largely increased, and that two hundred travellers, at a profit of, say, 5 per cent., are infinitely preferable to one hundred travellers at a profit of, say, 7½ per cent.

Again, in the matter of obtaining supplies from England, we strongly recommend a little foresight to English tradesmen in this country. At present their charges are so enormous, amounting at the Presidency towns frequently to 100 per cent. and in up-country stations to 150 per cent. over English prices,—even more in some cases—that except for the sake of credit, on account of laziness, or in sudden emergencies goods are imported from England. If these prices are not quickly and largely reduced English tradesmen in India will soon find their occupation gone. If, however, they persist in remaining blind to their real interests we would suggest the following means of bringing them to their senses. Let some of the largest of the English and French firms who export to India establish agents at the principal stations in India, say Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Allahabad, Umballa, and Lahore, and let these agents have merely price lists, and perhaps a few samples. Thus consumers would be brought into direct communication with the exporters, to the manifest advantage of both. The duty of these agents should be to receive orders, give information, and undertake all the trouble of landing and delivering to the consumer the articles required. The expense to the exporters would be very small, consisting merely in the salaries of the agents, and perhaps of a peon and writer for each agency, while the cost of large shops, warehouses, and the risk of goods remaining on hand for an uncertain time would be obviated. To the consumer the advantage would be equally great. They would be saved all trouble and correspondence, and would get their goods at home prices, *plus* the cost of freight, railway charges in India, and a small booking fee. A person at Allahabad, say, requires a box of grocery and oilman's stores. He goes to the local agent of Messrs. Figs and Company of London, asks to see his book of prices, writes his order there and then in the office, and four or five months afterwards a box is delivered at his bungalow accompanied by a memo. of charges. He gives a cheque for the same, and the transaction is accomplished. Again, say, a lady at Umballa wants a supply of gloves, bonnets, and hats. In the course of her daily drive she calls at the local agent of Madame Chapeau of Paris, looks at the price list, and tells the agent that she requires by Overland steamer four hats, two bonnets, and two dozen pair of kid gloves at about so much for each article. Two months afterwards the goods in question are delivered to her the bill and charges are paid, and there is an end of the affair.

With regard to houses, a change in the present system is much required. Formerly, save in the case of very highly paid officials or those living within a short distance of the few hill stations, ladies as a rule spent the hot season with their husbands in the plains. Now to go to the Hills is the rule instead of the exception. The result is that people with ordinary incomes cannot, as formerly they did, when they come to a station, engage comfortable houses with a view of making them their home as long as they might remain in the place. On the contrary they either rent large houses for the winter, leaving them and going into smaller houses when on the advent of the hot weather their wives depart for the hills; or engage permanently houses large enough for their own accommodation but far too small for wives and children. Naturally few people live otherwise than in a sort of picnic style in the plains, or if they do, it is at great expense. This fact would seem to suggest that house proprietors should let their bungalows in the plains ready furnished, for many people would be glad to pay a high rent for a well furnished comfortable house, who would shrink from investing in large quantities of furniture which they might use only for six months.

In conclusion, we would recommend the owners of houses in hill stations to beware lest the high rents now demanded drive people, as we have shown, namely, substitute an excursion to England for a trip to the Hills. The fashion is already commencing, and with a little care the railway and steam boat companies may develope it into an invariable custom.

ALTHOUGH it is true that Mr. Ellis has at length received formal notice of an appointment which has long been notified in a less official shape, it is incorrect to say that Mr. Noble Taylor, whose place in the Governor General's Council he will temporarily fill, does not intend to return to India. On the contrary Mr. Taylor, who leaves on the 27th, will, after the expiration of six months, resume his seat. Neither must it be inferred that Mr. Ellis will give up his post in the Bombay Government; but we may fairly assume that, next year, he will have that substantive position in the Council of the Viceroy to which his abilities entitle him.

WE stated sometime ago that the Hon'ble Justice Newton was about to retire from the service. We learn that he will leave India for England in the beginning of May next.

ASSISTANT SURGEON M. R. GRYLLS, M.D., of he Madras Medical Establishment, is allowedt furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN P. W. BANNERMAN, Malwa Bheel Agent, and Commandant Malwa Bheel Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

SURGEON MAJOR C. G. WIEHE, M. D., the Inspector General of Prisons, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

CAPTAIN H. S. OSBORN, of the Invalid Establishment, is allowed further extension of leave for one year, from the 1st April next, to remain at the Neilgherries, on private affairs.

THE Viceroy is to leave Calcutta for Umballa two days later than was expected. We now learn he will leave on the 24th instant. Lady Mayo is to leave on the 22nd, resting at Allahabad.

A LAHORE telegram of the 5th inst., published in the "Delhi Gazette," informs us that "the Lahore arrangements for the reception of the Ameer of Cabul are complete. He is now at Peshawur, and will reach this on the 14th. He is to remain here four days, then march to Umritsur, remain there two days and leave for Umballa on the 23rd. The Ameer is to be received here, at Umritsur and Umballa, with the greatest possible honour."

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces has brought to the notice of the Agent of the Governor General for Central India the communication sent by Mr. Spencer to the relief committee at Allahabad, with regard to the deaths from starvation in the State of Rewah. He has also laid down that the duty of relieving their own starving population devolves upon the native Chiefs, and suggested that such duty would no doubt be performed, if the fact were brought to their notice. At the same time His Honor wrote to the relief committee expressing an opinion that, in case of any very urgent need for relief in the suffering districts, assistance should be promptly given.

REFERRING to the report that a court dress was likely to be adopted at Calcutta—a subject that seems to have been discussed in high circles, though nothing is now likely to come of it—the "Madras Mail" says—"We have always thought that at public durbars, and levées, and so forth in this country, at which military men appear in full uniform, and native feudatories in 'barbaric jewel and gold,' the civilian in the simple evening dress of the period looks out of place and funeral. There should be a uniform for the Civil Service, that should have some official look about it. Mr. Howell, of the Government of India Secretariat, and Mr. Garstin, Lord Napier's popular Private Secretary, evidently think so too, judging from the costumes that they wear on great occasions, which remind one of a brass-bound Parisian *sergent de ville*. The French understand these matters of dress much better than we English do, and Lord Mayo should utilise his reminiscences of the Tuileries when he brings before his Council the necessity for the immediate adoption of a substitute for every day swallow tails and pantaloons."

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 12TH FEBRUARY.

To the information which I have already given you about the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company, I have now to add the further intelligence that the shares have been allotted to good hands, and the allotment instalments, making with the amount paid on application 30 per cent. of the capital wanted, have been well met. The manufacture of the cable will now be at once commenced by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, and it will be finished before the autumn, when the *Great Eastern*, having, we all hope, returned in safety from laying the French Transatlantic cable, will receive the Bombay and Aden part of the line and then set sail for your harbour. It is hoped she will begin the operation of submerging that section of the cable about Christmas-day next; the other steamer, the *Scanderia*, meanwhile getting on board the Red Sea division. You may, therefore, look for great goings on in your quarter of the world before the end of this year; and I should not wonder if Captain Sherard Osborn, to whom, more than to any other living man, the result is attributable, will himself pay a visit to Bombay to see the expedition started with eclat. The shares of the company here have been knocked to a discount; but knowing how such things are done, and that interested motives are in the field to injure the concern as much as possible, I think nothing of such a result. When the settling day comes, we may witness a very different tone.

The rival company of which I spoke has apparently turned out a failure. I question, after all, whether it was started with any other object than to extort terms from the new line, and my suspicions on this head are strengthened by what I hear of its real promoters. It was apparently meant to subserve, not the Indian, but the India-rubber and gutta-percha interest, which was bound up with the construction of the particular kind of cable contemplated. The Chairman, unnamed in the list of directors I saw, was Mr. Massey, but I have since been told the Right Honourable gentleman had really never consented to join, and overtures have since been made to Mr. Milner Gibson, to Mr. Ward Hunt, and I hear also to Sir Stafford Northcote. The irony of fate would be richly illustrated if the ex-Secretary for India, who scoffed at Red Sea cables and was all for Siemens or the Persian Gulf, were now to become head of a company for laying a *second* Red Sea line. However, I do not believe he will do anything of the kind, although he is unattached, and although his acceptance of the chairmanship of the Hudson's Bay Company shows that he is not indisposed to "come into the City."

Having mentioned Siemens line I may here confirm what I stated in a previous letter as to the bad prospect that company has of making a profit at all commensurate with their anticipations. I am assured that, allowing for what has to be paid to the Indian Government for its portion, to the Persian, the Russian, and the Prussian, the proposed tariff of £2 for a message of ten words will only give a profit of three or four shillings per message to the company. The mode by which this calculation has been worked out is rather peculiar. The Government measure for acquiring all the telegraphs here is now nearly completed, and the arbitrations to fix on the precise amount to be paid to each company are taking place. In connection with these the claim of Reuter's Telegram Company, so often referred to in previous letters of mine, has to be examined. Now, Reuter claims something enormous, his estimated profits for twenty years being partly based on the expected messages along his Norderney cable through North Germany by the Indo-European cable to India. The probable business to be transacted by the Siemens line enters therefore directly into the calculation what Reuter's profits for the next twenty years might be anticipated to be, and the Post-office authorities—in other words Mr. Scudamore—have gone necessarily into it with some minuteness. The result, I am assured, has brought them to the conclusion, that at the advertised tariff the Indo-European line will realise a very slender profit indeed, and that it will be compelled to raise its rates, in which case the business, having to face the active competition of the Red Sea line, will inevitably fall off, and Reuter's earnings with it. That astute German Hebrew estimates the probable purchase money of his company in 10,000 shares at £900,000, £90 a share. If he gets anything more than about two-thirds of that now. I shall be tremendously surprised. I am told he has been lately buying up the shares, and I long ago learnt that he stood to win a cool quarter of a million by the transfer to Government; but I am at present disposed to think he has overshot the mark, and that like his friend, Siemens, he took a great deal too much for granted as to the prospects of his enterprise.

It will be a month or two before we learn what the Government estimates of the total amount to be paid for the telegraph companies really are. Meanwhile, it is evident that the passing of the bill last session was a fortunate event for the nation. That bill provided that the profit of each company was to be taken as for the year ending 30th June 1868. We have now had the profits of six months later, and find in every case an increase so great as to be equal, taking the capitalised value of the whole, to many hundreds of thousands sterling. Thus the Electric and International which would receive the lion's share of the Government payment—say about three millions sterling—shows in last report an increase of about 30 per cent. in profit as compared with the corresponding half year of 1867. This difference, I am told, amounts to at least £800,000 saved to the nation in the amount of purchase money. So far good. An article in the *Edinburgh Review*, written, I believe, by Mr. Goschen, has, however, revived an idea that the present Government are disposed to give up the scheme altogether if they can find a decent excuse, and to try another with fresh bargains more favourable to the nation. The fear is utterly baseless. The whole of the Parliamentary recess has been devoted to the work of negotiating details, and so far from the present Cabinet being in any sense hostile, Mr. Lowe is positively eager to get the matter through. But, as you may easily suppose from what I have said about Reuter's, there is much to be done. The companies send in their claims; Mr. Scudamore picks holes in them and proposes counter claims; then arbitration takes place, and in the last resort an umpire is called in. The work of mere preparation, which does not at all *show*, is necessarily tedious; when, however, it is over, the actual decision does not take long to reach. The umpire chosen by the Government is, I believe, Mr. Russell Gurney, the Recorder of London, an unexceptionable selection, and one likely to please both sides, though should the preposterous claims put forward by Reuter and others be remorselessly cut down, as I hope and believe, there will be of course much grumbling among shareholders, whose appreciation of their own property has risen immensely since the State spoke of purchasing it from them.

The charge against Mr. Lane, Mr. Helbert, and Mr. Chapman, directors of the Merchants Company, still drags its slow length along, and is adjourned from week to week. I don't think there is much in it, and I fancy that the opinion of most people, who wade through its prosy details, will be that the shareholders deserved to lose their money for being such geese. A month ago I should have said the charge would have been dismissed, but really, after what has been done in the Overend and Gurney matter, and looking to the state of public feeling on the subject of directors, I should be surprised at nothing that occurred. Now is the time for any indignant shareholder who wants a banquet of revenge, and to bring down the pride of the haughty, to set to work. A sharp-eyed accountant, to detect traces of speculation in the shares or of occasional losses in lawful trading, a barrister with a face of brass and lungs of iron, an encouraging crowd, a sympathetic alderman—and the thing is done. The process has only one defect: it is capricious and uncertain in operation. I have known the City for a quarter of a century, and could point out all the worst financial rogues in it without an effort,—as indeed could anybody who walks about with his eyes open,—but in no single case have I seen the worst sinners caught. At this present writing I am perfectly well aware that the most glaring cases of misrepresentation in a prospectus are not those of Overend, Gurney, and Co. or the Merchants Company, but are to be found in connection with a certain bank. Will the deceivers in that matter ever be brought to justice? Not at all likely that they will.

I kept your readers informed in previous letters of the position of the Crédit Foncier in connection with the charges made against the late board. The meeting of the company was held a few days ago, and, amongst other matters alluded to by the chairman, was this of the claims made on the late directors to return commissions. He stated that a compromise had just been arrived at on the subject, and that Mr. Grant and his colleagues would refund a certain amount of what they had received. How much, he did not state, but he explained that the completion of the arrangement could not be announced for some little time, as it depended on the mortgage of certain property. I daresay this refers to the estate which Mr. Grant bought near Egham, and on which he probably requires to raise money. He has shown his usual shrewdness in beating a timely retreat from an untenable position, and will now be left to enjoy in peace the residue of his earnings. These can scarcely be slight, though I totally disbelieve that he has realised the enormous fortune which public credulity assigned to him. As for the company itself its position, after all the talk on the subject, is positively favourable as compared with several other financial associations. It may take long to realise its means, but if allowed time it will certainly recover a very large proportion of its locked-up capital and return something at least to the shareholders. Compare this with other concerns, some in liquidation and bleeding the contributories to the last drop, others nominally still carrying on business, but only winding up all the time in a quiet way and avoiding a call by the sacrifice of securities. The Crédit Foncier need not lay out another penny on its investments unless it likes, and its shareholders are under no liability whatever.

Mr. Charles Bell, the one Conservative member for the City, died on Tuesday night after a short illness. He was a partner in the firm of Thomson, Bonar, & Co., and a man otherwise of high standing in the City. I knew him well and always considered him a fine specimen of the best class of English merchants. He had lived about twenty years in Russia, and knew it better than almost any living Englishman, for his acquaintance was that of personal inspection of the interior and not that of a mere resident at Cronstadt. He had gone all over the central districts of the Empire, particularly around Moscow and south-eastwards from the ancient capital. He had a high opinion of the power, the resources, the homogeneity, and the destiny of the Moscovite State and people, not because he liked them, but because he knew them thoroughly. His illness was heart disease, complicated by an attack of bronchitis; but what really killed him was the excitement of the last general election. The fluctuations of the polling day were enough to try the strongest nerves; his were not strong, for, in fact, he had been at Vichy only a short time before to brace himself up, and he suffered accordingly, though the effect was not at once apparent. He said some intemperate and nonsensical things in his speeches, and rode the Protestant constitutional hobby to death. At his first harangue in Cannon Street Hotel he spoke of Rothschild, his opponent, as a descendant of the money changers whom Christ whipped out of the temple! The man whom he so vituperated will now step into the vacant seat without a contest.

The steamer *Calcutta*, having a portion of the new Persian Gulf cable on board, was in collision off the *Lizard* on Saturday night with a Prussian barque; the latter sank at once. The *Calcutta* was abandoned in a sinking state, but ultimately towed into Plymouth. Of the 270 miles of cable in the ship, 120 miles were paid overboard to lighten her, and the spot marked by a buoy in case attempt should be made to recover it. The value of the cable still on board is about £60,000, so that £50,000 would represent the cost of what was abandoned. Government as usual was not insured. We are a great people and we don't descend to such vulgar mercantile devices for the protection of national property. The actual value of what is lost is not, however, the worst of it; for the delay in the work of perfecting the communication will of course now be considerable.

The markets generally have been good this week. Cotton, not so excited as before, but decidedly strong. Sugar active and advancing; in fact, nearly all Colonial produce is in a better position; money, too, is in better demand, and people are already talking of a rise in the Bank rate soon. Accounts from Lancashire, however, get worse and worse. Short time is accomplishing itself with a vengeance, and the smaller manufacturers are giving way so fast that any formal resolution to reduce working will be quite unnecessary. To this date this year the consumption of cotton is 110,000 bales *less* than in the same period of 1868, and the discrepancy will no doubt become greater within the next few weeks. This important fact should not be forgotten in our estimates of the probable course of prices. A failure at Blackburn, that of Parkinson, Baguley, & Co., has been announced, and another at Rochdale; but there are many others of which we hear nothing.

The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company have declared another dividend of 7½ per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year.

I had nearly forgot to state that Mr. Harry Gordon has resigned his seat at the board of the Union Bank of London, as well as the chairmanship of the Oriental, previously mentioned.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 12TH FEBRUARY.

THE political event of the week is the grand banquet given last night at Fishmongers' Hall to Her Majesty's Ministers. They were all there, and a splendid scene it was. The Fishmongers give the most sumptuous and Apician spreads that even this metropolis of good cheer can produce, and last night Messrs. Ring and Brymer covered themselves with glory. In the feast of reason and flow of soul which followed the loving cup, all the leading Ministers took part, though of course Mr. Gladstone's speech was the main event. It was a very good one, well expressed, earnest, and feeling, but gave to most of his hearers the impression that he over-estimated the difficulties of the task he and his colleagues have set themselves to accomplish. I think, however, some of the journals, in their criticisms this morning, show a misapprehension of his meaning to a very decided extent. He spoke generally—without even naming the Irish Church question—of the importance of knitting together all the people of the United Kingdom, so that each man, be he Scotchman, Englishman, or Irishman, should forget his nationality in the consciousness of a common citizenship. To effect this object as regards Ireland was, he said, a laborious work, not to be accomplished by one act or measure or in one session, but extending probably over several. Such was what was called the Irish question. This language, taken in its obvious sense, appears to me to refer to the whole Irish difficulty in its complicated and numerous phases—religious equality, the land, education, industrial development, &c. One of these questions—the Church—is to be the work of the present session; the others will follow in due course. But the interpretation given to the language in one or two of this morning's journals is that it applied to the Irish Church alone—as if that was so vast and intricate a question that more than one session must be devoted to its settlement. Mr. Gladstone plainly meant nothing of the kind: he spoke of the general, not of the particular of a whole policy, and not merely of one part of it,—of the broad result and not of the intermediate stages. Nevertheless, looking to the tone of the speech and not to its mere statements, I am bound to say that the impression produced was slightly dispiriting. With such a majority at his back and the country on his side, the Premier might have struck a loftier key without vainglory or presumption. Perhaps he doubts the cohesion of his majority and is frightened by recurring memories of the Doulton and Adullam days. If so, he has only to use bold and unflinching language, and announce a clear and manly policy, and he will soon satisfy himself that his three hundred and ninety supporters are made of the right stuff. The other speeches at the dinner were not very significant. Earl Granville was as usual jolly and genial, Mr. Lowe sarcastic on the inconsistency which only loved economy in the abstract and condemned it in the concrete, and the Right Honourable John Bright—well what of him?—I must frankly assert that his speech appears to me about the worst he ever delivered. It was querulous, rambling, laboured, as if the speaker were awkwardly conscious that he was in a false position, and despaired of making his hearers fancy that he was at his ease. He complained that the department over which he presided could only give counsel which was scarcely ever taken, inveighed against our prodigal expenditure, and lamented that, although we had abolished the protective system, we still kept up heavy duties on tea, sugar, and tobacco. All which means that Mr. Bright is a bad hand at an after-dinner speech and did not like to avow it, that he finds it much easier to criticize Government than to take part in governing, and that he has already discovered there is no Royal road to abolishing duties and making a "free breakfast table," but that he must plod on in a weary and thankless course of retrenchments, adjustments, partial movements, and patient watching for opportunities. No one need be surprised at this, and to do the public justice, few people ever thought the Right Honourable John would make a good Minister, but it is a pity he should speak so as to indicate the faintest deviation of view from the ground taken by his colleagues. Fortunately, we shall be in a week hence in the very thick of Parliamentary debates, and so thorough a political athlete as Mr. Bright has only to find himself face to face with his foe to lose all inclination to dwell on casual differences with his friends.

I announced in my last that the Queen would not open Parliament in person, and on the following morning leaders, evidently written *par ordre*, appeared in several journals, the *Daily News*, *Telegraph*, &c., confirming the statement. Her Majesty's health is really far from good. To explain this it is really unnecessary to go into particulars—it should suffice to say that she is a woman, and that her age is almost fifty. She is afflicted with nervous tremblings, particularly at State ceremonials or at receptions, and her medical men recommend all the rest and freedom from excitement possible, consistent with passing a great deal of her time in the open air. As a set-off to the disappointment occasioned by her absence from the great event of Tuesday next, it is stated that she will hold a more than usually large number of receptions this season, and will appear more in public. Such has been the stereotyped announcement at the beginning of every year for the last four seasons at least. I believe the simple fact will be that Her Majesty will hold no more receptions than she did last spring, will not hold a single levée or drawing-room, and will hurry off to Balmoral in May, politics, custom and fashions, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Vanitas vanitatum. We strain for distinction, only to find the coveted reward (when we get it) a bitter disappointment or a deadly peril; we struggle towards a goal, and faint as we reach it in the very rapture of success. These stale moralisings are suggested by the death of the sole Conservative member for the city, Mr. Charles Bell. Commercially, I need say nothing of him: politically, his death will have wider consequences than are at first apparent. It seems but yesterday since we were in all the heat and excitement of that election, which resulted in the City Tories carrying Mr. Bell and ousting Baron Rothschild. Weren't they jubilant to be sure, and wasn't worthy Mr. Bell the hero of the hour? But the laurelled chaplet soon withered, the fruit so eagerly plucked has turned to dust and ashes. Mr. Bell's enjoyment of his honours is already over. He died on Tuesday night of bronchitis, heart disease, and four doctors, the excitement attending his triumph having probably hastened his end, if it did not actually sow the seeds of the complaint. The Conservative party regret the loss for many reasons, but chiefly since the event reveals in a most humiliating light their own utter impotence as a party. Not only do they lose a seat, but they are obliged to admit that it is no use even trying to regain it. To the adventitious aid supplied by the minority clause at last election their success was really due, but of course they did not own so much: all their boasting was of Conservative reaction, and that delusion is now summarily dispelled. But what are we to say of the minority arrangement itself? It never had many friends, and it is safe to say it has now fewer than ever, as its iniquity, and the practical absurdity involved in carrying it out, have been so conspicuously displayed. In the case of London the plan has landed us all in this dilemma: If the Conservatives, being in a decided minority, are entitled to be represented by one member out of four, why are they to be deprived of this right, perhaps for seven years, because chance and the common lot have removed their one member? If, on the other hand, it was fair that the City, the great majority of whose constituency is Liberal, should be deprived of half its influence in Parliament by the election of Mr. Bell, why is it to be suddenly restored to the full enjoyment of its electoral power, because *pallida mors* has chosen to knock at Mr. Bell's door instead of Mr. Goschen's? Surely no principle can be sound whose application leads to such consequences. Reflections of this nature are rife at present, and the repeal of the minority clause will be a probable result, though perhaps not in this session. Once abolished, it is safe to predict it will never be re-enacted.

Whatever the Liberals may decide upon bringing forward next session, there can be no doubt their strength will be ample to carry anything in reason. The Ministerial majority grows larger and larger every day. The elections left Conservatism 115 behind; since then they have lost, on a balance of the results of the election petition, five more, so that everything tends to fulfil in a most singular degree Mr. Vernon Harcourt's prediction last summer, that Mr. Gladstone would have a working majority of 120 in the new Parliament. Disasters, indeed, have followed so thick and fast upon the hapless Constitutionalists that, if we could only forget their shameless abandonment of principle, their unscrupulous use of dirty means and vile party cries, and the disreputable dodges of their leader, one might regard them with real pity. But their conduct before and during last election was so indefensible, so utterly violated every rule of common decency and gentlemanly courtesy, that we can only rejoice at the sharp retribution which has crushed their hopes and foiled their designs. Almost every election petition yet decided has gone against them: wavering Conservatives transfer their allegiance to the Liberal camp, the accidents of mortality even tell in favour of Gladstone—the stars in their courses fight against Disraeli. Already four pledged Conservatives have lost their seats for Norwich, Bewdley, Westbury, and Dublin, and a half and half politician—a sort of Adullamite—who opposed two staunch Liberals, has been unseated at Bradford. In all these cases the unseated members have to pay the full costs of the enquiry. Only one Liberal has been unseated—Mr. Whitworth, for Drogheda. On the other hand, the Conservatives have failed in their attempts to unseat the members for Windsor, Guildford, Bradford (Mr. Forster), Belfast, Dublin, Londonderry, and Limerick, and have had to pay all the expenses of their failure. The Liberals have failed in only two cases—Stafford and Wallingford—and were condemned in only part of the costs. The enquiries now in progress are Staleybridge, Tamworth, and Westminster. At the first of these places the Conservative will be unseated; at the second, the two Liberals—Sir Robert Peel and Sir Henry Bulwer—will, I think, not be unseated; of the third, it is impossible yet to say much, as the case was only commenced to-day. I imagine, however, the indiscreet zeal of some of Mr. Smith's friends has placed his seat in imminent danger. The majority of the petitions have still to be tried, but there is no probability that the proportion of losses and gains will be materially altered, though, as many of them refer to Lancashire, they will test the truth of the statements with which we were constantly bored as to Conservative reaction.

A paragraph appeared in the papers here a day or two back, to the effect that Mr. Trevelyan, the Under-Secretary for War, of whose speech at Hawick reflecting on the Duke of Cambridge you were informed at the time, has since written to Mr. Gladstone, tendering his resignation. It was not accepted, but Mr. Trevelyan has made an *amende* to the Duke in the form of an apology. The story is, I believe, substantially correct, but it is nevertheless the fact that it was desired or expected in certain quarters that the Duke should take the hint supplied by the outspoken animadversions of a new official and resign without more ado. He has not done so, and we are now a united happy family again. One reason probably why the Commander-in-Chief still holds his ground, is because it has been discovered that his *vis inertiæ* may be overcome in an effectual way. Mr. Cardwell's quiet, but courteous, resoluteness gains the end desired as thoroughly as if there were no Royal Duke in presence at all. The other reductions at the Admiralty and in all the branches of the Civil Service are being unflinchingly carried out. A certain young honourable, the son of a well-known Peer in a Midland county, and the brother of an Officer of the Household under a previous Administration, was turned out of a snug little berth of about £250 a year, with scarcely any notice, and with a present of something like £30 in lieu of notice. He complained of the economical experiment being tried on such a worthless body as his, and received from the gallant Comptroller a reply in the broadest naval vernacular—transferring all the responsibility to a totally different quarter. Such changes as these, however, really require no defence. A brainless young aristocrat has no right to draw from the Treasury even so small a sum as £250 a year for doing nothing. Let his papa find him pocket money, and some of his pretty sisters catch hold of a rich wife. That is the obvious cure for such impecuniosity as his. I am told, however, that some of the reductions are too sweeping for the nerves of even thorough economists, and I know that Mr. Reed, the Chief Constructor of the Navy, lately expressed his belief that we were going too fast, and too far. But what would you have? The bills for the Abyssinian war are coming in at such a rate as to paralyse with astonishment and disgust our thrifty Ministers. In a late speech at Croydon Mr. Charles Buxton said the entire cost of that expedition would amount to ten millions sterling,—exactly double what Mr. Ward Hunt stated only nine months ago. Mr. Stansfeld, I believe, says it will be nine millions, and he is in a position to know. I believe they are both in the wrong, and have over-estimated the total; but while such ideas prevail in head-quarters, what wonder is there that the necessity to retrench should be the uppermost and almost irresistible feeling?

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DEATH OF FIELD-MARSHAL GOUGH.

LONDON, 3RD MARCH.

Field-Marshal Gough is dead.

LONDON, 6TH MARCH.

Colonel Tyler is inspecting the Italian railways with a view to the establishment of a direct service between Brindisi and Ostend.

Sir John Lawrence left Alexandria yesterda[illegible] H.M.S. *Caradoc*.

DEATH OF SIR EMERSON TENNENT.

LONDON, 8TH MARCH.

Sir Emerson Tennent died suddenly on Saturday last.

Mr. E. W. Cox has been unseated for Taunton, and the Liberal Candidate (Mr. H. James) has been declared duly elected.

The Wigan election has been confirmed.

The Transport *Euphrates* left Suez for Bombay on the 4th instant, and the *Serapis* has left Alexandria with the troops brought to Suez by the *Euphrates*.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

THE BUDGET.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6TH, 4-15 P.M.

Sir Richard Temple delivered his annual financial statement in the Legislative Council this morning.

His exposition is divided into three parts: the first comprising the actual statement for 1867-1868; the second the regular estimate for 1868-1869; and the third the Budget Estimate for 1869-1870.

The entire outlay for new barracks has been included in the account for ordinary expenditure, for each of the above three years.

The extraordinary expenditure for reproductive public works comprises irrigational operations, a special fund for works in Bombay and the State Railways, including the line between Calcutta and Port Canning, and that between Lahore and Peshawur.

The Revenue for 1867-68 amounts to £48,500,000, the ordinary expenditure to £49,500,000 and the extraordinary expenditure to £602,462, making a total of £50,000,000, which would leave a deficit of £1,500,000 after including the extraordinary expenditure.

The revenue in the regular estimate for 1868-1869 amounts to £49,250,000, the ordinary expenditure to £50,250,000, and the extraordinary expenditure to £1,750,000, or a total of £52,000,000. This would leave a deficit of £2,750,000, including the extraordinary expenditure.

In the Budget estimate for 1869-1870 the revenues amount to £49,340,840, and the ordinary expenditure to £49,288,190, leaving a small surplus of £52,650.

The military expenditure for 1869-1870 will amount to £12,750,000, and the proposed extraordinary expenditure in the same period to £3,500,000 for reproductive works, comprising £2,705,000 for irrigation (including the amounts paid for the purchase of the Orissa Company's undertaking), £500,000 for the Special Fund Works in Bombay, and £360,800 for the Lahore and Peshawur Railway.

The Certificate Tax is to be replaced by an Income Tax of one per cent. on all incomes above 500 rupees per annum, assessed roughly according to a Schedule without requiring returns.

The estimated proceeds of this tax in 1869-1870 amount to £900,000.

New loans to the amount of £2,000,000 are to be raised by the Secretary of State for India, but £500,000 of that sum will be merely the renewal of the old loan raised in England. £500,000 are also to be raised in India on debentures at short terms of under twelve months, for the purpose of replenishing the cash balances, and £500,000 for the renewal of debentures in India. A further sum of £2,000,000, is to be raised according to the instructions of the Secretary of State for India.

The total amount of all the loans is £5,000,000, consisting of £3,500,000 new debt, £1,000,000 old debts renewed, and £500,000 supplementary debt, in order to meet any temporary deficiencies that might arise.

A slight revision of the Customs tariff is proposed. The Customs salt duties are unchanged. No portion of the opium revenue is to be reserved.

Sir Richard Temple also stated that the greater part of the advances made by the Indian Government for the Abyssinian expedition had been repaid.

The Income Tax Bill was then introduced into the Council.

THE CHINA MAIL.

GALLE, 9TH MARCH.

THE mail steamer *China*, from China, anchored this morning at half past six o'clock. She left Hongkong on the 27th February, Singapore on the 8th, and Penang on the 4th March.

There is the following news from Japan. The foreign Ministers have formally withdrawn their neutrality proclamations and announced that war has terminated; the stonewall has been given up to the Japanese. Twelve piratical snake boats have been destroyed by Lieutenant Grey, in the *Algerine*, off the Island of Tonqua.

THE VISIT OF THE AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN TO INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, 3RD MARCH.

WITH a body of four to five hundred sowars, and accompanied by about seventy Barukzee and other Sirdars, the Ameer left Cabul on the 16th of February. He reached Jellalabad on the 19th, and his son, Sirdar Mahomed Ayoob Khan (uterine brother of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan,) and Sirdar Ahmud Khan Meer Akhor' the Jellalabad Governor, received him at a distance of four kosses from the town. The next morning there was a grand review of troops at Jellalabad, which the Ameer was most pleased with. All the Chiefs of the Khyber Pass, who had come to Jellalabad before the Ameer's arrival, paid their respects to him; and so did all the other Hill Chiefs, the Ghilzies, the Shinwarees,&c.,&c., in a public durbar held there.

Some of the Ameer's retainers arrived at Peshawur on the 27th instant. Eighty-thousand rupees have been set aside by the Commissioner, Peshawur Division, for the expenses to be incurred on the arrival of the Ameer. The Tehseeldar of Peshawur has been ordered to proceed to Boorj Haree Shunker to make arrangements for the supply of provisions for the Ameer. The Ameer was expected to arrive at Lalpoora, between Jellalabad and Peshawur, on 2nd March, and on the 3rd at the station of Salmah, in the Peshawur neighbourhood, encamping towards the north. The Commissioner who had been at Kohat, arrived at Peshawur on 24th inst., after inflicting some amount of punishment on the Afreedees on the Kohat frontier. Arbab Surfraz Khan, the police inspector at Peshawur, has despatched provisions and other necessities to the camp of the Ameer.

At Peshawur the Ameer is expected either on the 4th or 5th March. His stay there will be a short one. He will travel by dak gharrie or shigram to Lahore, which he is expected to reach on the 14th or 15th, proceeding thence to Umballa, and if the Viceroy does not meet him there, still further on (to Calcutta of course), in order to have an interview with His Lordship. As the Ameer will travel by dak gharrie from Peshawur down to Lahore, his five hundred retainers will remain at Salma, the locality of his camp in the Peshawur neighbourhood.

This is all which is as yet known concerning the movements of the Ameer.

[Though it is now known that the meeting will take place at Umballa, it is interesting to learn from the above letter that the Ameer would not have hesitated to go on to Calcutta.]

Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Lord Clarence Paget, C.B., will have completed his three years' service as commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean on the 2nd of April next, and will be succeeded by Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

MAHOMEDAN ENCROACHMENT ON CHINA.

The Mahomedan movement which has expelled the Chinese from Eastern Turkistan since 1863 seems to be affecting the north of China. The uncle of the Emperor has led from Peking the imperial brigade of guards, to Kwe-hwa-ching, a large mart in the Shanse province beyond the Great Wall. This wealthy place, which is 400 miles north north-west of Peking and 240 west of the pass of Kalgan, has been threatened by the Mahomedan rebels, who have hitherto attempted to enter Shanse along the great middle road which leads through the centre of China to Tientsin on the seaboard. The Kalgan pass is that by which Mongol hordes have always invaded China from Central Asia, and if the Mahomedans seize it before the Peking General, the consequences will be very serious. With Russia pressing every year more and more on the Mahomedans of Turkistan, this movement towards and into China proper is likely to be more marked every year.—*Friend of India.*

VISIT OF THE VICEROY TO PORT CANNING.

We learn from the *Englishman* that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General paid a visit to Port Canning last Saturday morning. His Lordship was received at the Sealdah station by a deputation, consisting of Mr. William Swinhoe, the chairman; Messrs. W. J. Judge, Sham Churn Mullick, and Peary Chand Mittra, directors of the Company; and Mr. T. H. Lloyd, the secretary. The train arrived at Canning a little after half-past six, and His Excellency on alighting was received by Captain Leisk, the local agent of the Company, and proceeded at once to inspect the rice mills situated on the banks of the Biddiadurree River. His Excellency went over the mills, examining and noting all that was to be seen, from the ground floor to the third storey, and made several enquiries on the subject of paddy and rice, and appeared to be a good deal interested with the information which he received. His Lordship also inspected the jetties, which have been constructed by the Company. On returning from the mills the party rested for a short time at the residence of the Company's local agent, and partook of *chota hazree*, and then returned to Calcutta, reaching the Sealdah station about 9-30 A.M.

Commenting on the above the *Englishman* says—"The whole interest in this visit appears to have centered in the rice mills into which the Viceroy toiled up three stories. Did His Lordship ask anything of the history of this great undertaking—how a railway for the use of the port cost two or three millions—and jetties for landing goods from ships were constructed?—why a great city was planned; wherefore tanks, squares, streets, hospitals, colleges, universities, churches, cathedrals were designed?—why a Municipality was established, with a Mayor or a Commissioner and a Council? Our report says nothing but that His Lordship inspected rice-husking mills, and was puzzled about paddy. Paddy has often puzzled His Excellency in days not long gone past, and now to meet him in Port Canning as rice in the husk must have reminded him of home troubles. Yet the whole affair had a rare touch of Paddy about it—a town without a street, a port without a ship, *pace* the *Latona* dressed out in flags, a railway without traffic; and if that was not an Irish spectacle, or practical Bull, we are no judges. We should have liked to have been near His Lordship to hear Mr. Swinhoe's explanation of Paddy, Mr. Judge's history of the Port, and the value of the Mutlah as a great highway *in petto* for the overburdened Hooghly. Our reporter tells us none of these things, but all Calcutta must smile at the report of the Earl Mayo's visit to the well-known Port Canning and the renowned Mutlah, under the guidance of Messrs. Swinhoe and Judge, as representatives of that once valuable and deeply interesting project."

BOMBAY.

Sub-Conductor W. Wood, of the Public Works Department, is promoted to the grade of Conductor.

Mr. Duxbury, Acting Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, has been confirmed in that appointment.

The Railway at Back Bay.—A temporary station in connection with the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company is shortly to be opened near the Marine Battalion Hospital.

The s.s. "Phlox," Captain Baker, sailed yesterday for Goa and the Malabar Coast with Mr. T. F. Plunkett as a passenger for Goa.

A Sermon will be preached on Sunday evening in Trinity Church, Sonapore, on behalf of the Sharanpoor Christian Orphanage, by the Rev. C. S. Cooke, C.M.S.

The s.s. "General Outram," Captain Teasdale, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast, &c., with the following passengers:—For Rutnagherry—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dickinson. For Cochin—Mr. T. W. G. Quan-borough.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson.—The *Central India Times* of the 6th instant says:—"We have been informed that the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Bombay, will shortly visit Nagpore on a tour of inspection of the different missionary establishments in these Provinces."

We understand that Mr. F. Mathews, Chief Engineer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, proceeds to England next month on office business, and that Mr. D. Richmond, Deputy Engineer, will act for him during his absence.

House-breaking by Night.—The Chief Magistrate yesterday granted an apprehension warrant at the instance of Soolaman Keeromee, a merchant of Bagdad, against Hoossein Lutiff Koucany, on a charge of house-breaking by night and theft.

Indo-European Telegraph.—It was reported on Monday that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was interrupted to Tabreez. The latest dates from Great Britain, *via* Turkey, were 6th March, *via* Russia 27th February.

The Barrack Department.—The following adjustment of rank and promotion are made in the Barrack Department:—Sub-Conductor John Lewis to take rank from the 18th January 1868, vice Payne, pensioned. Sergeant William Smith to be Sub-Conductor from 12th October 1868, vice Maxwell, transferred to the miscellaneous list.

Enticing away a married Woman.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Bapoo Ranoo Boorood appeared before Mr. Connon, the Acting Chief Magistrate, and obtained a warrant against one Bawajee bin Oadajee Boorood, on a charge of enticing away informant's wife for the purpose of having illicit intercourse with her.

Moonsiffs' and Pleaders' Examination.—The examination of candidates for the offices of Moonsiff and Vakeel for the High Court, Appellate Side, commenced on Monday last in the Town Hall. There were two candidates for the former, and eight for the latter. The examiners appointed by the Chief Justice are the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden, Mr. Macpherson, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Wedderburn, Acting Registrar of the High Court.

Passengers to Suez.—Appended are the names of the passengers proceeding to-day to Suez by the B. and B. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Krishna*, Captain Bonfellow:—Major and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Drummond and child and European female servant, Dr. and Mrs. Grylls and infant, Captain Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Lugard and 4 children and European female servant, Rev. B. D. and Mrs. Wyckoff and 5 children, Miss Brittan, Dr. Smith, Rev. J. Duthie, Rev. J. E. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Bickers and 3 children, Captain Byrne, Colonel Waddington, Messrs. Battersby, Milner, Hubbard, Bayley, Guerin, Boys, Yeatman, Maclean, Forester, Shestakoff, Moore, Riley, Thomas, Sandcamp, Tripichio, and Churcher; and Signors Steffani, Pazzi, and Panzani.

Grant Road Theatre.—On Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. George Case gave another of their popular entertainments, and it is unnecessary to say that the audience were much pleased with the amusement afforded them. Mrs. Case is an accomplished actress, and whatever *rolé* she takes is excellently played. It was difficult to fancy that the clumsy ugly page was the same person who a few moments before had been a most fascinating young lady, or that Sims Reeves was not upon the stage in *propria persona*. The sketch of the Australian servant girl was capitally done, and the audience were assured that the picture of Australian manners and customs was not overdrawn. Perhaps the audience were best pleased with Mrs. Cases "make up" and acting as Mrs. Ferret, which caused roars of laughter; but all were so good that is difficult to say one was better than another. In the second part of the entertainment the Protean Cabinet was introduced and the trick explained in a manner highly satisfactory to an inquisitive public. Not the least attractive parts of the entertainment were Mr. Case's performances on the concertina and violin, which were evidently appreciated. There are to be two more performances, to-night and tomorrow evening, and we have no doubt there will be bumper houses as the artistes deserve.

THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

The following is an extract from the proceedings of Government in the General Department:—

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1869.

Letter from the Postmaster General No. 23, dated 2nd March 1869, forwarding, with reference to a demi-official from the Chief Secretary dated the 1st March, in which he was authorized to make use of the Town Hall for the Post Office as a temporary arrangement, copy of his report to the Director General of the Post Offices of India on the late fire, and expressing a hope that the arrangements detailed therein will meet with the approval of Government.

Resolution.—The Postmaster General may be informed that Government are satisfied he will use his best efforts to reduce, as far as possible, the amount of public inconvenience that must necessarily be occasioned.

EXPORTS OF COTTON FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

The Cotton Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Berars, on the 1st instant, addressed the following communication to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay:—

"Sir,—I have the honour to forward for the information of your Chamber the usual statement of cotton exports from the Central Provinces and the Berars. The return has been made out for the first three weeks ending 21st February, so as to compare more easily with the statistics of last season.

"The quantity sent down this season, as compared with the exports of former years, continues to be unusually large. The full-pressed bales, half-pressed bales, and docras exported up to the 21st February may be taken to represent about 124,000 bales or about one-half of the total annual exports, against 49,500 bales sent down during the same period last year. But the season that commenced so early will, there can be no doubt, close unusually soon.

"During the last few weeks, the high quotations from home have brought a large quantity of cotton into the market. There is much still in the villages, but the general opinion is that the great want of rain has materially affected the Berar crop. There the rain ceased in August, and the cotton was altogether deprived of the 'later rains' on which the plant so much depends. The second and third pickings have thus been affected and the effect will, I fear, be felt in the out-turn and exports. On the other hand the cotton harvest in the Wurdah valley has been a favourable one, and this will help to make up for any deficiency in the Berar supplies.

"It may be convenient to mention here that although the dak bungalow at Khangaum is not yet quite finished, comfortable quarters have been furnished for travellers in the serai. The Government of India have recently sanctioned a tonga dak between Nandoorah and Khangaum, and Sheagaum and Khangaum, and this arrangement, besides improving the mail service, will be a boon to travellers who will be able to get seats on the mail carts,—I have the honor to be," &c.

Comparative Statement showing the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from 1st to 21st February 1869, and up to the same date in the season of 1868:—

Name of Station.	Exports up to 31st January 1869.			Exports from the 1st to 21st February 1869.			Total exports this season up to 21st February 1869.			Total Exports last season up to 21st February 1868.		
	Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Dokras.	Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Dokras.	Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Dokras.	Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Dokras.
Nagpore	...	...	450	...	...	86	...	...	536	...	...	78
Sindee	...	...	286	...	...	...	...	...	286	...	...	[illegible]
Wurdah	4,501	6,670	3,475	842	2,396	...	5,343	9,066	3,475	290	222	846
Poolgaum	...	1,708	[illegible]	...	135	[illegible]	...	1,843	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chandoor	...	1,284	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budnaira	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moortizapore	8,572	8,395	[illegible]	5,531	9,096	[illegible]	14,103	17,491	[illegible]	2,736	6,911	[illegible]
Akola	...	1,109	1,500	...	1,080	680	...	2,189	2,180	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheagaum	3,141	6,810	9,390	2,501	9,307	1,733	5,642	16,117	11,123	6,508	6,688	21,009
Nandoorah	5,000	10,431	10,310	6,144	9,001	2,731	11,144	19,432	13,041	2,516	6,535	11,541
Mulkapoor	...	...	691	...	...	651	...	...	1,342	...	...	1,187
Khundwa	...	...	985	...	...	2,529	...	...	3,514	...	...	842
Boorhanpoor	...	...	1,406	...	...	1,440	...	...	2,846	...	...	730
Total...	21,214	37,531	32,557	15,018	35,687	10,752	36,232	73,218	43,309	12,050	20,697	50,373

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, 9th March 1869.

OLD.	Per Candy.
Dhollera Bhownuggur	268 to 269
Vingorla	277 to 279
Dharwar, Sawginned	262 to 265
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee Akote	268 to 269
Hingunghat	277 to 279
Broach N.G.	266 to 268
Do. M.G.	285 to 286
Veeravul	253 to 255
Khandeish Barsee	265 to 266

Ready sales 1,250 Candies. Market firm.

BANK RETURNS.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ended 2nd March, 1869.

Liabilities.		Rs.	a.	p.
Proprietors' Capital, paid up		2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		17,55,771	7	0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs. Nil	71,69,320	7	10
Do. do. at Branches	„ 71,69,320 7 10			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		3,44,80,115	13	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.		23,13,062	4	7
Sundries		5,45,093	2	3
	Rs.	6,82,63,363	2	10
Assets.				
Government Securities		77,59,612	15	8
Loans on Govt. Securities at Head Office and Branches		41,50,577	0	0
Accounts of Credit on do. do. do.		68,07,032	11	11
Mercantile Bills discounted at do. do.		1,23,05,972	9	9
Dead Stock		9,93,268	10	7
Stamps		15,080	12	0
Balances with other Banks		3,05,841	3	5
Sundries		9,12,953	3	2
	Rs.	3,32,50,339	2	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 2,14,85,838 9 2			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	„ 1,35,27,185 7 2			
		3,50,13,024	0	4
	Rs.	6,82,63,363	2	10

FORT POLICE COURT.—9th March.

[Before John Connon, Esq.]

Sea Cases.—James Griffiths, a seaman of the British ship *Royal Alexandra*, was charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands on board the ship, and was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for four weeks.—Toomejidin Ali Mahomed and six other native seamen of the British ship *Sattara* were charged with refusal of duty on board the ship. The prisoners agreed to go on board, and the magistrate ordered them to be sent on board accordingly.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

Sedashegur, 9th, 12 noon.—North and South Bank offices closed this day.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 8th March.

From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 2nd March.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 8th to 8 P.M. of the 9th March is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	4 55	0 46
„ Calcutta	69 27	12 23
„ Madras	17 12	4 5

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee interrupted.

List of undelivered messages in the Bombay office on the 9th March 1869:—

For Jeycristna and Brothers—from Indore.

REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.

Kurrachee, 8th, 5 P.M.—Steamer "Comorin" with Gulf Mails arrived from Gwadur.

Madras, 9th, 7 A.M.—French Mail steamer "Meinam" left for Pondicherry.

Galle, 9th, 6 A.M.—Mail steamer "China" from China anchored.

The following troops at Chatham garrison were on Feb. 8 placed under orders for embarkation for India, to join the service companies of their respective regiments in the Bombay Presidency:—1st battalion of the 1st (the Royal) Regiment—two officers, and 50 non-commissioned officers and men; 2nd battalion of the 1st Royals—one officer and 90 non-commissioned officers and men; 1st battalion of the 2nd (Queen's) Royals—three officers and 90 non-commissioned officers and men; 1st battalion of the 8th (the King's) Regiment—one officer and 98 non-commissioned officers and men; 45th (Sherwood Foresters) Regiment—one officer and 15 men of all ranks; and 59th Regiment—one officer and 20 non-commissioned officers and men. A detachment of non-commissioned officers and gunners of the 1st division of the Depot Brigade, Royal Artillery, is also placed under orders to embark for Kurrachee to join the 18th Brigade, Royal Artillery, in India.

THE FORT SCHOOLS FUND.

The suit brought by the Advocate General at the relation of Miss Mary Prescott against the Rev. F. J. Spring and others, with reference to the Fort Schools Fund, was—as we have already briefly stated—called before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent in the High Court. On Friday Mr. Dunbar appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, and stated that all parties had agreed to a decree by consent, by which the money would be placed in the hands of Mr. Peile and Mr. Prentis, solicitors, and that it would be referred to the Bishop of Bombay to consider what was the scheme of the school, the object of the gift by Mr. Premchund Roychund, and other matters. Mr. Spring was proceeding to Europe on the following day, and so they wished the decree at once. His Lordship remarked that he was not sure the Court could in a charity case make a reference to a third party; and he ordered the case to stand over till Saturday, when the Advocate General would be present to explain the circumstances of the case.

Accordingly the case was again called on Saturday, when

The Advocate General—I have been made acquainted with what passed yesterday, and I believe your Lordship expressed some doubt as to whether a reference to a third party could take place in a charity matter such as this. As to that, however, there appears to be no difficulty as the authorities show that such a reference may be made. I would refer your Lordship to the case of the *Attorney General and Hewett*, where there was a decision on the point by Lord Eldon. It is reported in the 9th volume of *Vesey*. There the learned Judge says that the Court has often referred cases of this kind to particular parties.

The Judge—But in that and the other cases reported the references, were merely for taking accounts.

The Advocate General—I have a more recent case here which shows that there is no difficulty in ordering a reference. It is the case of *Prior v. Hembrow and Dare*, reported in vol. VIII. of *Meeson and Welsby*. It was a suit of this nature:—It related to the liability of the defendant as the representatives of John Hembrow, deceased, to certain costs paid by the plaintiff. The declaration was in debt for money paid by the plaintiff for the use of the defendants as executrix and executor of John Hembrow, deceased. Before and at the time of the filing of the original and supplemental information and bill, in the Court of Chancery, the plaintiff and ten other persons, of whom one of the defendants was one, were the trustees and managers of two chapels, or places of public worship, called respectively Tottenham Court Road Chapel and the Tabernacle, which chapels were founded by the Rev. Geo. Whitfield for the purposes of public worship by congregations of Protestant dissenters. Now in that case the prayer of the original information and bill was very similar to the one now before your Lordship, because it prayed that the matter might be referred to one of the Masters of the Court to settle and approve a scheme for the future maintenance and conduct of the chapels, regard being had to the intention of the founder. The suit was to recover costs incurred during the reference to arbitration, but after the death of one of the relators, of whom the defendants were the personal representatives. The case is reported at some length and all the facts are set forth in the report in Meeson and Welsby. The prayer of the original information and bill is given verbatim. It prays that the defendants may answer the premises, and that the said chapels may be established by the decree of the Court as places for the public worship of Almighty God; and your Lordship will see that the whole question, including the framing of a scheme, was referred to a third party. The defendants filed answers to the information and bill, and in their answers charged the relators and plaintiffs with misconduct. On the 22nd of November 1837, an order was made by the Vice-Chancellor, by consent of the Attorney General, and of the relators and plaintiffs and the defendants, whereby it was ordered, "that the said cause and all matters in difference between the said parties respecting the subject matters in the information in the said causes mentioned should be referred to the award of William Fuller Boteler, Esq., with liberty to him to consider and determine, as the Vice-Chancellor might have done, whether the supplemental information was properly filed and was properly framed, with power to him to direct what was proper to be done between the parties in the said premises; and the said William Fuller Boteler was to make his award on or before the 16th day of Easter Term 1838; to be delivered to the parties in the said suits, or any of them who should require the same, with power to enlarge the time for making the said award." Now there is a direct authority, my Lord—if any authority is necessary—to show that matters connected with charity, even the framing of a scheme, can be referred by the Court. I appear here on behalf of the Advocate General, and as your Lordship is aware, it is perfectly competent for me to take charge of the case at any moment.

The Judge—That is beyond all doubt. But there has been a good deal of question as to whether such matters can be referred, and there is a decision of Sir W. Grant's in which he said he very much doubted the power of the Attorney General to compromise.

The Advocate General—I think, my Lord, he was no longer a Judge when the decision I cite was delivered in 1837. With reference to any unfitness of the high official whom it is proposed to appoint in the matter of this reference, I may say it is admitted on all hands that these schools are to be Cathedral schools, under the supervision of the chaplains of the Cathedral. The proposed referee is the Bishop and the head authority of the Cathedral: and unless some one occupying a very extraordinary position—that is who is at the same time a Christian and not a Christian—can be found it is difficult to see how we are to appoint any person who will not have some private opinion of his own on one portion of the matter—whether non-Christian children are to be admitted to the benefit of the proposed school or not. In any case it is exceedingly desirable that litigation should not continue in the matter, because the costs will have to come out of the schools funds, and your Lordship sees that after the award is made it will come back to the Court for approval.

The Judge—But it lies with the Court before referring to a third party to ascertain what is the trust. I see the Vice-Chancellor said he considered it an improper thing to refer the construction of a will to arbitration.

The Advocate General—Yes, it was so in the case of construction of a will. But I don't think the Court will necessarily feel any disinclination whatever to refer a matter of this kind, for I consider it is more a matter for the Advocate General representing the Crown to be satisfied that this is a desirable mode, and the most inexpensive mode, and that by which the funds will be least touched and best preserved intact. I don't apprehend the Court will have any scruples if I am satisfied it is the best thing for the fund and the object for which that fund is to be devoted. There is no doubt your Lordship has the power to make such an order, and I submit to see who will benefit by them and that it is the one best suited to the interests of the funds of that it will be the one which will meet the views of all parties.

The Judge—There are two questions—whether I am bound to make a reference, as under the Civil Procedure Code which provides for arbitration in all suits; and whether I can exercise a discretion in the matter as to the propriety of it? Yesterday nobody seemed to know the precise circumstances of the case, and it was impossible for me to decide on the matter. The Court, as a general rule, must act no doubt on the opinion of the Advocate General; but there might be circumstances that would suggest themselves that would make the Court consider. There are cases in which the Court has refused to agree to the views of the Advocate General, and as nobody yesterday seemed to know exactly the circumstances of the case, I thought I should hear what you had to say on the subject. But I mentioned that I did not feel quite certain that the case does fall within the Civil Procedure Act that provides for arbitration in all suits. There is a peculiarity in the question, whether the Advocate General does represent the public to all intents and purposes, so that his consent is binding, and the Court could act on it as in the case of a private individual. There has always been a hesitation on that point, but undoubtedly this case you have quoted is the strongest I have seen. But looking to *Tudor on Trusts* I find no reference to this case; in fact none but two cases of which neither was satisfactory. But this case you have cited would certainly bear out your argument. The only peculiarity in this particular case now before me is, that there is a reference in it as to the nature of the trust—not merely to settle the details of the scheme, but to determine what is the actual nature of the trust. But if a reference were to be made as to the scheme, I think it would be splitting hairs to say "you cannot decide the question for whom it is intended." It does not seem what difference there can be in principle between this case and those in which the trust is stated. Therefore I think in this case,—without deciding whether there is a discretion in the Court or whether the matter will come under the Civil Procedure Code, and the Court will be bound to direct arbitration, as it is in ordinary suits where there is no discretion, the code simply saying the Court *shall* order arbitration, not *may* order it—I shall be of opinion that in this case there will be no impropriety in making this reference on the understanding that all parties consent.

The Advocate General—Yes, we consent.

The Judge—I should feel very sorry to draw the distinction regarding the school for whom it is intended. I think the distinction would be too fine and therefore——

The Advocate General—It will come back to the Court in the ordinary way.

The Judge—It comes back in the ordinary procedure I know; but the Court does nothing more than give decree according to the award. The duties of the Court then are merely ministerial; the Court only determines that there has been no objection to the award and has nothing further to do than give decree in the terms of the award. No doubt it would be more in accordance with the practice of the Court of Chancery to say that the case is referred to the Bishop to determine these points and then report to the Court. I said yesterday I would have no objection to refer it, but I felt an objection to making an order for arbitration, because I did not feel certain—nor do I feel so yet—whether the case will come under the Civil Procedure Act. It would require more consideration to determine that, but I should not have the slightest hesitation in allowing the matter to be referred. That will be the best form in which to take the order, and if the matter comes back with consent, the Court will act on it. If the scheme is on the face of it utterly absurd, the Court will be bound to dissent; but there can be no reason to suppose the Court will dissent from any scheme that has been decided on by the Bishop and approved by the Advocate General.

Mr. White then referred to the terms of the decree, and remarked that it had been drawn up in the ordinary form of a reference in an equity suit.

The Judge—Then it will come back to the Court. I imagine it requires the consent of the Advocate General when it comes back, and I have no doubt the Court will act on that; but it is not necessary for me at this moment to determine any thing as to the course the Court will take when the Bishop gives his report.

Mr. White—When the report comes the Court will no doubt be guided by the Advocate General to a great extent.

The Judge—Exactly; but it was put to me yesterday as a strict case of arbitration under the Civil Procedure Code, and I did feel a very great difficulty in deciding whether it was a case that fell under the Civil Procedure Code.

Mr. White remarked that there were peculiar circumstances connected with this fund.

The Judge—It is a small fund.

Mr. White—Yes; and there are peculiar circumstances which render it beneficial for the fund that the matter of it should be settled by the Bishop of Bombay.

In the course of some remarks as to the exact terms of the order,

His Lordship said it was not necessary to state, as suggested, that the Bishop should report to the Court. The Bishop might consider the matter and then the parties could bring it up. He (the Judge) did not object to the word, but of course the Bishop of Bombay was not an officer of the Court and might object to the language. The Bishop, he understood, was ready to take up the matter, and that being so it would be referred to him.

Mr. White—To consider and determine the trust.

The Judge—To tell me what is the nature of the trust. His Lordship also remarked that he did not see why the gift by Mr. Premchund Roychund should be inserted among the other general matters.

Mr. White explained that there formerly was a trust fund in existence, and they wished a decision about the details of the scheme of that trust. Then Premchund Roychund had made a gift, and they wished the Court to decide whether this gift was given to that or was subsequently appropriated to that. The fund had been quite independent of the gift, and the Court would say whether the lump sum belonged to the school.

His Lordship remarked that as the case was so, the terms of the order was quite logical.

The Advocate General explained that they had arranged that the Bishop should deal with the question of costs, for otherwise briefs would have to be prepared for the instruction of counsel.

The Judge—No doubt it is desirable to have it closed at once, and the less the cost comes into this Court the better will it be for the fund.

[The order was then granted, but the exact terms were left over for settlement.]

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE BHORE GHAUT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT COMMISSION.

Fourth Day, March 8.

Commissioners:—Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, president; Col. Trevor, R. E.; Mr. A. F. Bellasis, C. S.; Mr. Forde, C. E.; Captain Henry; Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee; and Captain Hancock, R. E., secretary.

The Commissioners proceeded to Egutpoora by special train on Sunday night, leaving Byculla at half past 8 o'clock, and arriving at Egutpoora about a quarter past 12. At seven in the morning, the Commissioners went down the Ghaut to Khussara in lorries, so as to visit the scene of the accident which occurred at the Reversing Station on Christmas Eve, 1865, to make themselves acquainted with the gradients, &c., and returned to Egutpoora shortly before ten o'clock. The examination of witnesses commenced at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Edward William Keily, deputy traffic manager, said he had been in the service of the company for about fifteen years altogether, and had known the Bhore Ghaut from the time of its opening. Had been district superintendent of the Bhore Ghaut for about five years, from 1858 to 1863. Mr. Keily gave evidence regarding the working of the Ghaut during that period. During that time there had been only one occasion on which a train got the better of them, but it was pulled up at Khandalla. With the present engines he did not think the Bhore Ghaut incline was safe. An extension of the Reversing Station in a steep ascent on to the opposite hill would make the line safer in case of a train running away. Thought there was no necessity for a European fireman; if the European driver was disabled, the train might easily be stopped, and another driver sent for. If a catch siding were put in at the Reversing Station, that would, in his opinion, ensure the safety of that portion of the line. He would also suggest that the catch siding at Thackoorwaddy ought to be on a steeper gradient than at present. Brakes on each carriage was an improvement, and that had been adopted already. The accident on the Thull Ghaut, when an engine and part of a goods train went over the bank at the Reversing Station, occurred in December 1865. At that time there had been no catch siding at the top of the Ghaut. The practice used to be to stop the train at the top of the incline and pin down the brakes of each of the waggons, and on the occasion of the accident the train overshot the mark and could not stop, and ran down to the Reversing Station and over the embankment there. Witness then give evidence as to two cases of trains running away within the last few months,—one on the afternoon of 2nd November last after a slight shower, a light goods train, which became uncontrollable, but ran safely into the catch siding at the Reversing Station; and the other a passenger train on 27th December. The former had stopped at the tip and the brakes had been pinned down, but after starting the speed got too high. When the train got a certain distance down, the driver and guard had pulled her up somewhat, but it got on to the level at the rate of twenty miles an hour. At that speed, however, it could easily have been pulled up before it came to the end, even though there had been no catch siding. That accident had been attributed to the greasy state of the rails caused by the shower. Since they had begun to work the Eagaum viaduct as a single line, five brakes were used instead of two; and notwithstanding that the brakes were properly applied to the train which ran away on the 27th December, it gradually increased in speed after it got on to the 1 in 37 to twenty-five or thirty mile an hour. To enable trains to draw up at the single line at the viaduct for a pilot the rails had been sanded for about 600 yards, and as soon as the train got on to the sanded rails it was easily pulled up. With the addition of a catch siding half way between Egutpoora and the Reversing Station he would consider the Thull Ghaut reasonably safe. As a precaution the rails were now sanded at intervals from the catch siding at night. That might also be done with advantage on the Bhore Ghaut. On some of the sharp curves on the Thull Ghaut check rails might be laid down. So far as he was aware native firemen did their duty properly; they were very obedient. Thought a train going at twelve miles an hour could be stopped by brake power in any state of the rails. The reason why the train which increased in speed on 2nd November was able to pull up considerably before reaching the catch siding was this: there had been a drizzle of rain on the upper part of the line, which caused the rails to be greasy, but no rain had fallen further down the Ghaut, and the brakes could and did bite on the dry rails. In the monsoon weather the loads for the trains were reduced. In descending trains an engine behind as well as in front would be an advantage, but the brakes should all be in front as at present, for should the brakes be behind and a coupling break the train would be in great danger.

The Chairman—You were general traffic manager at the time of the accident which occurred on 26th December 1865?

Mr. Keily—Yes.

The Chairman—I see from the correspondence placed in my hands, that on 29th December 1865, Mr. Rushton wrote to the then agent, Captain Sherard Osborne, reporting this accident. In his letter he says—"I consider it of the greatest importance that catch sidings should be constructed on different portions of the incline in such positions as are best adapted for the purpose of preventing accidents of a similar nature; one, I think, should be constructed between No. 10 and No. 11 tunnel, with a heavy up gradient, and another might be made without any difficulty at the hill at the Reversing Station."

Mr. Keily—Yes; where the present catch siding is.

The Chairman—I see that on 25th January, Captain Sherard Osborne approves of the catch sidings, and requests estimates at an early date; and I find a Government resolution on 1st March 1866, which says—

"The following arrangements proposed to ensure the safety of trains coming down the Ghaut inclines are approved, and should be carried out at once, a report being made to the Government of India when the estimates are received:—

"Thull Ghaut Incline.

"*For immediate execution.*

1. "A semaphore to be erected about 200 or 300 yards above the commencement of the steep incline between Egutpoora, with telegraph office, and station master to indicate the point where trains are to stop to pin down the waggon brakes.
2. "To ensure this being done a pair of points should be put in to throw the engine off the line in case the driver attempts to pass without stopping.
3. "The permanent provisions will be a catch or safety siding at the point above-mentioned of sufficient length to receive and check the speed of a runaway train.
4. "A second safety siding between tunnels 10 and 11, about midway down the steep incline.
5. "A third safety siding with a steep gradient at the Reversing Station.
6. "And a fourth safety siding at the entrance to Khussara station.
7. "The two first to be provided with telegraph offices to give line clear reports, and the first will have a station master to enforce the rules.
8. "All the sidings to be provided with crossings to render them available for trains on either line, ascending or descending.
9. "A new clause to be introduced in the Ghaut rules, to the effect that no engine shall descend the incline with less than 100 lbs. of steam. The remaining 40 lbs. to give the full power can be quickly obtained when required.

"For the Bhore Ghaut incline the following additional precautions to be carried out:—

1. "Catch sidings below Lanowlee station.
2. "A safety siding at Khandalla station.
3. "The lengthening of Wonee siding and a catch siding at Padusdhurre."

Can you explain how, after that order of Government that these works should be immediately executed, the catch siding has only recently been made at the Reversing Station, and no siding whatever commenced half way down this five mile gradient?

Mr. Keily—I cannot explain it. I only know that it was applied for. I repeatedly reminded my superiors of it while I was traffic manager, but the reason why it has not been done I cannot tell.

Mr. Knox said that was a matter which would be cleared up. At present he would merely say that Mr. Keily had done all he possibly could in the matter.

The Chairman—Has there been any subsequent Government resolution cancelling that one?

Mr. Knox—No.

In the course of Mr. Keily's examination Mr. Knox handed in to the Commission copy of the proceedings of the investigations into the accidents of 2nd November and 27th December.

Mr. Richard David Saunders, district locomotive superintendent, in charge of the Bhosawul district, was next examined.

By the Chairman—I had charge of this Ghaut for about five months, and have been three years in the service of the company. It is twelve months since I was in charge here. I had charge of the Bhore Ghaut for twelve months in 1866 and 1867. I can give the Commission the results of some experiments I tried on the Bhore Ghaut when I had charge of that incline, for the purpose of ascertaining the requisite amount of brake power to be used. I certainly think there should be some provision in the shape of a safety siding or extension at the Reversing Station on the Bhore Ghaut.—(Q.) You would not attribute an accident entirely to dew or slipperiness of the rails? (A.) It is almost impossible to say what amount of dew was on the rails on this occasion; but from the experiments I tried on rails, made as nearly as possible as greasy as they would be by dew, I find that with the present brake power the train was brought to a stand at twelve, fifteen, eighteen, and twenty miles an hour. The rails were wet by a solution of water and clay about the consistency of cream, poured though the sand pipes. On the 1 in 37 incline, at twenty-one miles an hour, I have pulled up in 167 yards; and with a brake power of 85 tons, including the engine, the train weighing 200 tons.

By Colonel Trevor—(Q.) In your opinion the brakes could not possibly have been applied on this occasion when the accident took place?—(A.) I should be inclined to think that the train was allowed to get much too fast.

By Captain Henry—I was driving the engine myself when making my experiments.

By Mr. Forde—In that case the brakes were taken off and the engine reversed.

By Colonel Trevor—(Q) Did you endeavour to ascertain what was the actual weight of brake power required? (A.) One-fifth of the weight of the train was the brake power I found necessary to take down a train at a uniform velocity of twenty miles an hour.—(Q.) So that one carriage in five is sufficient brake power? (A.) Yes. The experiments were made on 2nd and 3rd March, and in fine weather.—(Q.) Did you find any great difficulty in pulling up the train when the rails were wet compared to when they were dry? (A.) No; I did not find any great difficulty.—(Q.) Have no complaints been made to you of difficulty in controlling a train going down? (A.) No; except in special instances, where the train has been going at a higher speed than usual; but that has not been the result of the dew.—(Q.) But perhaps a little want of caution on the part of the drivers? (A.) Yes, I think that has been generally the case—a want of caution on the part of the driver or brakesmen. I think the sand from the sand boxes is of great assistance.—(Q.) In any of your experiments did you throw down sand to assist your brake power? (A.) No; I purposely avoided it, so as to have the train under the most disadvantageous circumstances. Sand might be thrown off by the vibration of the train if the rail were perfectly dry. I had no experience at home in working steep inclines. The skid brakes were not so good as the present, because you could only utilise a certain portion of the weight of the engine, whereas with the present you can utilise the whole of it.

By Captain Henry—Do you think there is less brake power when the wheels skid than when they are moving slightly in the direction the train is going? (A.) I think there is very little difference on a dry rail, but on a wet rail there would be.

By Colonel Trevor—You have heard the description of the accident at Lanowlee. Do you think the driver acted properly? (A.) I think he would have done better if he had not reversed his engine. The result of my experiments is that the brake power pulled up the train quicker than when the engine was reversed.

By Mr. Forde—The wheels revolving without catching the rail would be worse than skidding. (Q.) Do you think that on any state of the rails with the present brake power the train could be stopped, provided the speed did not exceed twelve miles an hour? (A.) I certainly think so; I have pulled the train up myself under the same circumstances.—(Q.) And if the speed exceeds that it is from some inattention on the part of those who control the train? (A.) I certainly think so.

By the Chairman—I do not consider the Ghaut lines safe without provision being made at the Reversing Stations for an error of judgment on the part of the drivers or the guards, because that is likely to occur at any time. I certainly think there ought to be a catch siding between No. 10 and No. 11 tunnels.—(Q.) You don't think it would be safe to rest simply with the catch siding there is at present at the Reversing Station on this Ghaut? (A.) No; I think there would be danger to the train by leaving a run of that distance, for by the time the train gets there it would probably attain such an excessive speed that it would go off at the crossings.—(Q.) Do you think it would be safe if a brake were applied to each carriage in addition to the precautions in force when the late accident occurred? (A.) In that case I would remove the brakes altogether.—(Q.) Do you think the incline brakes are an element of danger at all? (A.) If each carriage is provided with a brake itself brake-vans would be adding an additional weight to the train for no purpose, as the train could hold itself.—(Q.) Would not a passenger train with no incline brakes at all and no engine, but with brakes applied to each carriage, be the safest mode of descending the Ghaut? (A.) It certainly would, I think.—(Q.) In fact, to do away with incline brakes altogether? (A.) Yes; it would be safest.—(Q.) And do you think it would be more economical? (A.) Yes.—(Q.) Do you think it possible that an accident could take place then? (A.) No; I do not think it is possible upon an incline of 1 in 37.—(Q.) Did you make any of your experiments on the steel rails on the Bhore Ghaut? (A.) They were made on the same spot where this train ran away, and with the identical engine, but there were no steel rails there then. Steel rails certainly reduced the friction.

By Mr. Bellasis—Could not you have self-acting sand boxes? (A.) With self-acting sand boxes the sand must always be dry, and in the monsoon the sand gets moist and does not run so freely.—(Q.) But sand boxes might be constructed so as to apply to both sides? (A.) Yes; I think so. After the experience of how the train went between Lanowlee and Khandalla on the night of 26th January, I would rather have spragged the whole train at Khandalla and pulled it down with the engine.

John Holden, locomotive foreman at Egutpoora, said he had been in the company's service for about seventeen years as locomotive foreman. He travelled over the Ghaut to see that the pumps, water cranes, and engines were in proper working order. He had considered the line unsafe in the 1 in 37 previous to the catch siding being constructed at the top of the Ghaut, but had no reason to consider it unsafe now. If everybody did their duty it was not likely that a train could run away on the 1 in 37. In the cases where trains had become unmanageable, he thought there must have been forgetfulness or an error of judgment on the part of those in charge of the train. Breaking each carriage would, in his opinion, be too complicated and expensive.

William Watson, traffic inspector on the Thull Ghaut, gave evidence as to two trains he had been in which had got the better of them—a goods train and a passenger train, each of which was stopped up in the catch siding. In his opinion the Ghaut was quite safe.

Charles Morton, an engine-driver who had been in charge of a train, passenger and goods, which ran away in October owing to the rails being wet from a shower of rain, gave evidence as to that occurrence. He got his train into the catch siding. With ordinary care the Ghaut, he thought, was safe.

William Cooper, driver of the goods train which ran away on the afternoon of the 2nd of November, said the train gathered increased speed from slippery rails caused by the sudden shower on clean rails. He also thought the Ghaut safe, but was of opinion that another catch siding could do no harm.

Stephen Newby, driver of the train which ran away on December 27th and was pulled up about half way over the Eagaum viaduct thought the brake power now in use sufficient. He had been accustomed to steeper inclines at home than those on the Ghaut—namely, the incline on the Stockton and Darlington railway—which was 1 in 30 for four miles and 1 in 35 for two miles. Had never met with an accident himself when driving on that incline, or heard of any occurring to another driver. On that railway they used sand which had been dried and sifted before being put into the sand boxes, as well as wet sand, and they had brakes to every carriage. Latterly the brakes had been made of metal instead of wood. He thought the Ghaut safe enough and would not be afraid to take any train down. There always had been accidents on railways, and in his opinion there always would be, and he could not therefore say if a train would or would not come to grief if those in charge of it did their duty.

This concluded the examination of witnesses at Egutpoora and the Commissioners returned to Bombay by special train, leaving at half past six and arriving at Byculla at half past 10. The Commission will sit to-day in the Town Hall at 2 o'clock.

INDIAN VICEROYS.

By a fatality which has often engaged public attention Sir John Lawrence is the only surviving Governor-General of India save one. Lord Ellenborough is the only living man who has shared with him the honour of having ruled India, except for a few days. In the course of 12 years four of his predecessors died—Lords Hardinge, Dalhousie, Canning, and Elgin. Lord Dalhousie's life closed prematurely at 48 and Lord Canning was only 50 when his constitution broke down under the strain which an unhealthy climate and terrible anxieties had placed upon it. Sir John Lawrence's work in the mutinies was perhaps only less severe than that of Lord Canning himself, and when he went back to India in 1864 he was in his 53d year. He is still more than 20 years the junior of Lord Ellenborough. He has, however, seen 40 years of service in India, whereas Lord Ellenborough was in the country less than three years. When Lord Elgin died no man looked for the appointment of Viceroy less than Sir John Lawrence. It was said at the time that Lord Palmerston met him at a railway station, and said to him. "You are the very man I wanted to see. Will you go out to India as a Governor-General? Take till tomorrow morning to think over it." He never expected to see India again, he said to an acquaintance in Calcutta. Now, probably, he returns home to stay; and it may be hoped that he will continue to render good service to his countrymen and to the natives of India for many years to come.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE WRECK OF THE "CALCUTTA."

(*Evening Star, February* 12.)

Little more than a fortnight has passed since a pleasant party met on board a fine ship in the Victoria Dock to wish her good speed on a voyage from which her owners expected desirable profits, and which was likely to render the vessel celebrated in the public service. In her hold lay coiled some two hundred and seventy miles of telegraph wire, intended to be laid between Bushire and Kurrachee. The duty being a public one, and some of the owners having artistic and literary connections, the little festivity was in several ways of more than ordinary interest. Many bright hopes were felicitously expressed, and the customary gaieties of festive speech went off with an usual degree of sparkle. Amidst them, however, came with a simplicity and quaintness which would not have been incongruous anywhere the frank acknowledgments of the sturdy, clear-eyed little captain, a Welshman whose crisp speech betrayed him, and who thanked the company in a manly, natural fashion for drinking his health and that of his wife and that of his children, for whom just before separate cheers had with great heartiness been given. The ship was the *Calcutta*; the valorous, simple-minded Welshman, a very Fluellen of the sea, was Captain Owen. Mrs. Owen is now a widow; "the little Owens" are fatherless. The *Calcutta* lay, on Tuesday last, a derelict, rocked in the cradle of the deep off Lizard Point. The cable with which she had been freighted lies full fathom five beneath the troubled surface. Thus sadly has ended another chapter of the vicissitudes of a ship which, in the struggles of trade as well as in the turmoil of storms, has stood many buffets of fortune. The *Calcutta* was known in the transport service in the Crimean War, being at that time a steamship. Subsequently she shared in the chances which sprang out of the great American convulsion, and after that endured with many thousands of miscellaneous tonnage the reverses of the stagnant period which led up to the great monetary crisis. Her engines were taken out, she was made a sailing vessel, and her owners congratulated themselves, as prosperity smiled again, and the Indian Department chartered the *Calcutta* for the important and interesting adventure of laying the cable in the Persian Gulf, that a good iron ship would last for ever.

Such a sanguine persuasion seems rebuked by the terrible events of last week. Yet it must be noted that the good ironship *Calcutta* has not gone down, and is still capable of being all that she ever was, though she was given up for lost by those on board of her, and though of 68 persons thirty-three were lost in endeavouring to escape from what seemed to them imminent death. It was in the terrific gale of Saturday week that the *Calcutta* got into difficulties. She came unpleasantly close to a Prussian barque, and the two vessels vainly endeavoured to keep apart. The *Calcutta* cut the *Emma* in two, about midships, and the *Emma* immediately sank. Ropes were thrown over to the men in the water, and four were got on board. The remaining seven of the *Emma's* crew miserably perished. In the morning the *Calcutta* was examined, and proved to have sustained considerable damage in the collision which had proved fatal to the poor coal-laden Prussian barque. Her jibboom and foretopmast were gone, and her iron bows had been penetrated. But the ship was built in three compartments, and so, cheerily enough, Captain Owen set his men pumping, in good hopes of getting the ship to land, and even of pursuing his journey, after some repairs had been done. The rising of the water, however, soon began to dissipate these hopes, and though Captain Owen kept the ship's head towards the land, he ordered the boats to be got ready. This was on Sunday, and the pumping went steadily on till Monday at noon. Then the crew became frightened and after appealing to the captain divided their forces. Some worked at the pumps; others went below to clear out the precious coil of telegraph wire which it became necessary to throw overboard in order to lighten the ship. In the afternoon the spirits of the crew seem to have sunk, and signals were made in vain to three ships which were seen to leeward. When these failed, the boats were got out. There were six and a steam launch, but the latter could not be got off. Into one of the boats fifteen men got; into another, eight; and both these cargoes of fugitives were rowed safely to land. The third and fourth were despatched with success, though in launching one the mate received a fearful wound, and was knocked insensible into the hold. The fifth boat was destined to still greater misfortunes. The captain sought to let the boat down, but the rope slipped, and he himself with twelve others were in a moment struggling in the sea.

Of the thirteen only three were saved. The captain made a desperate effort, but while being hauled up the side of the ship, fell back exhausted and was drowned. There were now eight men on board, and these poor creatures set themselves to pump and heave out more of the cable. About day break they found themselves about eight miles from the Lizard, and soon after their signals were seen. A lifeboat pulled gallantly to their aid, and in spite of a heavy sea rescued the eight men. Then the poor *Calcutta* was left in the majesty of forsaken desolation to the mercy of the waves. Strange to say, she did not sink. Strange to say she lived out her sorrows. The captain, who no doubt acted for the best, must be recorded as having died in vain. So must the nine who died with him. So must the score who went into the fourth boat, which was dashed empty on the shore at Mullion, the fugitives having perished in a roaring surf through which not even a lifeboat could live. The *Calcutta*, after all, water-logged as she was, would have proved a safer refuge than the fragile means of escape which were available, and the vicissitudes of her wild story have an ending which seems almost ludicrously placid as the climax of such a tale. Quietly there came to the ship's side a pilot cutter. Quietly, and as a matter of business, a pilot from the cutter boarded the *Calcutta* and staid there by himself for four hours, while the cutter went to Plymouth for assistance. At the expiration of the four hours the cutter had not returned but her Majesty's ship *Terrible* had arrived. Then the poor but proud derelict was got into tow and brought safely into Plymouth Sound, where she now lies.

CONVENT LIFE IN ENGLAND.

A week ago we published the report of the first part of an extraordinary case which had been commenced in the Court of Queen's Bench at the instance of a Miss Saurin against a Mrs. Starr and Mrs. Kennedy for damages for an alleged conspiracy to expel the plaintiff from a Roman Catholic Convent at Hull. The papers brought by the mail which arrived on Monday night report at great length the further proceedings in the case, and a lively interest in the singular disclosures appears to have been still felt throughout England.

We have already published a report of a part of the proceedings on February 5. That day was occupied by the plaintiff in detailing her complaint. The following was her account of the culminating scene, when it was attempted to expel her by force:—

Mrs. Starr and Mrs. Kennedy came to my cell about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 12th of February. Mrs. Starr advanced to my bed and said, "I want all your religious dress. You are to leave the convent today." Mrs. Kennedy secured the great part of it, and Mrs. Starr took the rosary and cincture that were at the head of the bed, and part of a secular dress was left for me to wear, which I refused to put on. Later in the day, about 8 o'clock, Mrs. Starr came to me with Mrs. Kennedy and a number of the sisters. She read to me as if from a letter that the bishop had dispensed me, counting from the first 10 Masses after I received notice. Whether I would or not, I was to be got rid of at the shortest possible notice. She said, "Will you go?" I replied, "I will not. I would rather die than leave the convent of my own free will, but it pleased God to leave me at her mercy, and she might do as she pleased." [She said, "I can't put you out." I said, "I will die where I am." This occurred in my cell, where I was sitting up in bed. Mrs. Kennedy threatened me with all kinds of vengeance from God and the bishop. Mrs. Starr checked her. They then all left. Mrs. Starr afterwards came again to my cell with a secular dress. I refused to put it on, and it was taken away. She came in again with lay sister Mary Collingwood, and said she could not have me with the sisters, and that I must go to the bathroom. Mrs. Starr followed me there. I remained there until April. I had no fire allowed me. It was very cold. A sister was with me day and night. The sisters had plenty of warm clothes, and hot-water bottles for their feet. Mrs. Starr took away a piece of carpet I used for warmth. I was in April removed to an attic by direction of Mrs. Kennedy, where I found Mrs. Starr. It was always used as a lumber-room, and it was very dirty. The bed in it was dirty, and I had to use the sheets that had been used by me in the bathroom from the previous February. When I was removed to the attic a sister slept in the corridor, and a rope was attached to the attic room door and her bed. A sister sat at the attic door in the day, and after I had been there a short time I was not permitted to leave it for any purpose. The window was darkened, and there was very little light. I had a soiled blanket and a rug for the bed. The blanket was affected with vermin. I complained, but no change was made. Food was brought to me on a plate. I had to sit on the floor. A chair that was in the room was put to the other side of the room, and I was told not to go there, and I habitually sat on the floor. The lay sister who had to watch me used to clean the knives, and that sort of work, in the room. One day, when the weather was warm, the sisters were changed 18 times. The room was most offensive. On one occasion six sisters with bad legs, who used liniments, were there at one time. I was not allowed to leave the room for any purpose whatever. At times I felt as if I had lost my senses. I thought at one time I was dying, and I wrote to my brother Patrick to come to me, and let me know what my beloved parents would have me do. Mrs. Starr and Mrs. Kennedy dictated the greater portion of the letter. She told me the bishop would not let me leave the convent alone. He came over about the 13th of March and he brought Sir Henry Cooper, an eminent physician, to see me. After that the food and conduct of the officials became worse. I was not allowed to be alone with my physicians. Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Dawson sat near enough to hear what was said. My brother went out when the doctor came in, and he suggested that they should leave also, but they refused. The next day my brother came and took me from the convent. In the middle of the day it was supposed that a sudden termination had come to the case. The learned counsel (the Solicitor General and Mr. Hawkins) communicated with each other. A paper was passed to his lordship, and he, with the two learned counsel, retired to his private room; but, after a short time, they returned into court, and the cross-examination of the plaintiff commenced. It was directed in the first place to show that much of what had been done was in accordance with the rules of the order, to which the plaintiff had submitted. We can give but samples of what took place:—

(A large printed volume, containing 432 pages, was handed in, which, it was said, had until recently existed only in MS. The preface showed it was a new document, having received the sanction of the Bishop of Cork on the 30th of May, 1865 and was printed in 1866.)

The Lord Chief Justice said she could not be bound by this book, but only such rules as were brought to her knowledge before she was professed.

Cross-examination continued—There was a written book of instructions, I had access to it, and read it sometimes. I don't think the book produced is the one. My friends were always treated as externs, but they were generally treated better than strangers. I understood that correspondence was placed under the entire control of the superioress, who forwards or retains the letters just as she judges expedient. She also opens and reads all the letters that come. Letters to and from the bishop are excepted. It was explained to us that letters would be given to us unless they contained expressions of love, and things of that kind, which it would not be proper for us to know.

Mr. Hawkins—I put it that the superioress has power to withhold a perfectly innocent letter from a mother if she deems it expedient. The rule further says, the sisters must not be surprised at her doing so.

Plaintiff—It was explained to us that perfectly innocent letters from our friends would not be withheld from us. The first breach between us occurred about 1860, when Mrs. Starr asked me to tell her my confessions. She wanted to know what I had said in confession, and what the priest had said to me. I would not say that to reveal what is said in confession is against and contrary to every rule of the Catholic Church, because Mrs. Starr told me that Mrs. Ryan had told her. Her religious name is Sister Mary Aloysius. I can't positively say if any one else was present when Mrs. Starr asked me. She asked me in one of the rooms in the convent in Wilton-street, Hull. I was never before asked to reveal my confessions by any one. I did not think it a very extraordinary thing to be asked about what occurs in confessions. I should say it would be a breach of honour, but I don't know if there is a rule against it. She gave me a certain time (perhaps half or a quarter of an hour) to remember what I had said and come back to inform her. I don't know where Mrs. Ryan is to be found. The request was repeated several times. It was during one of the manifestations of conscience that the second request was made. I can't say how often she made the request to me. I mentioned it in confession. I was in doubt whether it was an act of disobedience when I mentioned it in confession. There is the director and ordinary confessor to advise.

The Lord Chief Justice—To whom was she to complain?

Mr. Hawkins—To the bishop. There were opportunities of which she availed herself to complain.

The Lord Chief Justice—It would have been a hazardous thing for her, then, to have done it.

Mr. Hawkins—This is a matter of grave importance. I have direct evidence to the contrary.

Cross-examination continued—I may have made counter-charges against the superioress before the commissioners. I don't remember making a complaint about this before them. I was instructed when a novice that there was a difference between advice and confession.

By the Lord Chief Justice—Advice is given by the director out of confession during retreats, but I always considered it the same as confession. I don't know if the sisters communicated the advice they received to the superior. When I wrote to my uncle, a priest, I did not consider it a fault. I was unhappy and wished to leave. I felt I could not be unhappy when she charged me with keeping the calico and scissors. I felt it was a breach of poverty. I wished to get to another convent, and expressed my wish to the superior. Her writing the case to the superior of Bagot-street would prevent my being received there. I thought she had magnified the fault. I had to complain that I had not sufficient meat, but not mutton. I often saw the sisters had beef. I had been disgusted with mutton. I had on one occasion a very bad piece that disgusted me. The sisters had hot chops when I had cold mutton.

The Lord Chief Justice said the learned counsel did not give the witness time to answer these questions.

Mr. Hawkins—I want to follow it up.

The Lord Chief Justice—You can't; it is swallowed up.

Mr. Hawkins—I am afraid I have made a hash of it. (Laughter.)

Cross-examination continued—The sisters had stewed rabbit and ham. I had mutton.

On Saturday, Feb. 6, there was another attempt to hush up the case. On the Lord Chief Justice taking his seat the learned counsel asked for 5 minutes in which to consult together, and an earnest conference took place between the learned counsel and the bishop. The defendants' counsel and the bishop, with the Solicitor-General, then retired. After more than half an hour had been occupied, it was stated that the case would proceed. The cross-examination of the plaintiff accordingly went on. At one point Mr. Hawkins was foiled. With reference to the memoranda on the tablets the plaintiff said:—

I had written something about the sisters—that one of the sisters had gone out of the enclosure on the tower, and remained there several hours with Mr. Collins. I was greatly disedified by it because it was contrary to rule. It was my duty to have mentioned it to the superior.

Mr. Hawkins—Then why did you write it down and not inform the superior? Plaintiff—Because she was at Hull.

Mr. Hawkins—Was there no local superior? Plaintiff—Yes. It was the local superior herself that did it. (Loud laughter, in which the learned Judge heartily joined. There were some hisses, and it was some time before the decorum of the Court was restored.)

The Lord Chief Justice—Who was the local superior at this time? Plaintiff—Mrs. M'Owne. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hawkins—Who is Mr. Collins? Plaintiff—I don't know. He was a frequent visitor there. There is a Mrs. Collins; I don't know that she was on the tower with them. It was a fine day. My attention was much attracted to them. I think they had a telescope with them, and were looking through it. There was not a second sister with Mrs. M'Owne.

Mr. Hawkins—You say letters were kept back, and some portions were obliterated? Plaintiff—Yes. She obliterated passages in a letter my sister had sent me.

Mr. Hawkins—You know she had the right to do it.

The Lord Chief Justice—"Power" would be a better word than "right." Right means a thing rightly done. We are not inquiring into what power the superior has, but whether she has exercised it honestly and faithfully or for the purposes of oppression, in order to drive this lady out of the community. (Loud applause.) That is the charge. The charge is, what power had she by the rules, and has she used it for the purpose of driving this lady from the convent?

Mr. Hawkins—I will undertake to show it was honestly done.

The Lord Chief Justice—Power may be given for the best of purposes, but it might be abused if it got into bad hands. (Applause.)

The cross-examination went to suggest numerous petty infractions of the convent rule on the part of the plaintiff, but she denied everything, except that once, when the cardinal was coming, and her boots were very old, that she borrowed Mrs. Kennedy's without leave, afterwards telling her. The following was a passage in the case at this stage:—

Mrs. Starr introduced a rule that each sister should kiss the floor for being late. When kept late after that I always kissed the floor. All did it, except Mrs. Starr and Mrs. Kennedy.

The Lord Chief Justice—I suppose they were never late?

Plaintiff—Late or not they had no penance to perform. There was no particular spot to kiss. (Laughter.) When refectorian I had to make the tea, but I never poured out a good cup and put it by for myself with buttered toast. (Laughter.)

The Lord Chief Justice—That would rather presuppose that she liked weak tea, because the latter cups would be weaker. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hawkins—But it was before a second water was put to it. (Laughter.)

The Lord Chief Justice—But Mr. Hawkins, is this really a head of charge?

Mr. Hawkins—Not alone my lord, but, taken in conjunction with other matters, such as an unequal distribution of the plates at dinner, it shows an habitual infraction of the rule which requires that everything shall be shared equally.

The Lord Chief Justice—Of course it might be important to show that she had been guilty of an habitual disregard of a very wholesome rule in a community like this; but surely the order in which she pours out the cups of tea cannot be material?

Mr. Hawkins—The charge against her is an habitual unequal distribution of the food.

Cross-examination continued—I never pinched the children or pulled their hair. Mrs. M'Owne said I was rude and unkind to them. I was not. She told me it was a fault, and I acknowledge it to Mrs. Starr. I did not think I was unkind. Mrs. M'Owne said I was, and in silence I was obliged to acknowledge it. I was obliged to admit everything she said. (Sensation.) I would not, however, admit telling a falsehood when I had not, that being a graver charge than neglect of duty.

The Lord Chief Justice—There seems to be a great difference between taking the judgment of the superioress as to a matter of duty and the committing a specific fault such as you refer to.

The cross-examination was next on the subject of the "commission" which sat in the convent upon the case. The plaintiff said:—

When the charges were read at the commission, I was asked if I were guilty or not, and I replied yes or no, as the case might be, and I gave explanations when my uncle asked for them. I understood no charges would be allowed to be made against the sisters. I did not make a series of complaints against the superioress and the sisters to the commissioners. I repeatedly asked to have my old clothes, which were in rags, and which I had been wearing, produced at the inquiry, but it was not complied with.

The Lord Chief Justice—How could she explain when the charges had not been communicated to her?

Mr. Hawkins—Do you mean to swear that you were confined within the four walls of your room?—Yes, I was; a sister held the door of my room, and would not let me leave.

Do you mean to say that you were kept within the four walls of your room?—Yes, I was obliged to remain there.

Do you mean to swear that you were not allowed to leave your room for any purpose? You understand what I mean?—I say that I was kept there, and once when I was going to one of those places, and was very ill, one of the sisters held the door and would not let me.

The Solicitor-General was re-examining the plaintiff when the Lord Chief Justice observed:—

I don't know if you have seen Mrs. Starr's statement laid before the commission. In that I see she makes a very distinct and serious charge of levity of conduct against this lady. It is a pity the plaintiff was not supplied with copies before the trial commenced.

The Solicitor-General—We applied last May to the bishop, who has possession of them for copies, but they were refused. I have seen them now for the first time.

The Lord Chief Justice—Before the witness finally leaves the box I think it right you should see them, the better to understand the nature of the defence. They have been put in, and I will make an order that you shall be supplied with copies.

Mr. Mellish—We have not put them in. They were handed in when asked for by the other side.

The Lord Chief Justice—Then in that case I have no power over them. I cannot order that you shall have copies.

The Solicitor-General—Then perhaps the opposite side will give me copies.

The Lord Chief Justice—The bishop's report is founded on these statements, and as a matter of justice the plaintiff ought to know upon what it was she was expelled, and that you should have an opportunity of asking her questions with reference to it.

The Solicitor-General—We applied for copies, and were informed by the bishop's secretary that they could not be given, because they were privileged communications. They have, however, been supplied to the other side.

Mr. Mellish—What does your lordship wish me to do?

The Lord Chief Justice—Give them copies.

Mr. Mellish—If so, they ought to undertake to put them in.

The Lord Chief Justice—I don't think you ought to call upon her to do that.

Mr. Mellish—If your lordship had read the beginning of Mrs. Starr's statement you would have seen the dif-

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culty we have in the matter. That language was not meant to bear the signification which probably a man of the world would put upon it.

The Lord Chief Justice—It was that part of the statement that was likely to produce the strongest impression on the minds of the commissioners who had to determine whether she was to be turned out of the establishment.

The Solicitor-General—All I can say is, I have done my best to get copies, but have failed.

Mr. Mellish—I would rather that my learned friend should have them than that he should make any observations on their being withheld.

The Lord Chief Justice—Then I will adjourn to enable copies to be supplied.

On Monday, Feb. 8, the re-examination of Sister Scholastica was proceeded with. Amongst other answers she said :—

I held business conversation with one of the priests at Hull. I never endeavoured to attract his attention on any occasion. I was never in an habitual state of excitement when he came to the convent. I never purposely and constantly and needlessly put myself in his way. I never did so in Mrs. Starr or Mrs. Kennedy's presence. I never was rebuked for it or forbidden to do it. Sister Mary (Mrs. Collingwood) was at the school, but I never remember being with her in the presence of the priest. I never went on my knees, pulled things out of his hand, and entreated him to go with me in her presence. I have not the least idea of anything that will give a colour to such a charge. I never took the smallest particle of food from the school children during the time I was in the convent. I never endeavoured to make strife between the Mother Superior and the sisters.

The plaintiff was under examination altogether three days and a half. She gave her evidence in a clear and distinct manner, and neither during her examination in chief nor under the cross-examination of Mr. Hawkins did she hesitate or prevaricate in the least. Mrs. Saurin, the plaintiff's mother, was then called. She stated that after her daughter went to the convent at Clifford she appeared very happy :—

When I heard Mrs. Starr was displeased with my daughter I handed Mrs. Starr's two first letters to Father Matthews. (The letters, which were forwarded by Father Matthews to the bishop, were called for, but they were not produced.) In 1866 application was made for their return, but Father Matthews never received them.

The bishop, who was absent from court from illness, was here sent for.

Father Matthews was called, and said that when he handed the letters to the bishop at York he said he had brought them to show him what a wonderful change must have recently taken place in Mrs. Starr's opinion, so soon after to write for the plaintiff's removal. At the commission the bishop said the letters were amongst his papers. Mrs. Saurin's evidence was continued. She related her visits to the convent to see her daughter, and the treatment she experienced :—

I went to Clifford. Mrs. M'Owne refused to let me see her. I saw her pass quickly along the corridor. I went to the door. My daughter saw me, but she passed on. Mrs. M'Owne came to the room, and said I could not see my daughter, but she could not tell me why. I afterwards saw my daughter. She came out of the cell crying. I asked her if she was a prisoner, and Mrs. M'Owne said it was not her fault. I told my daughter Mrs. Starr's complaints, and asked if they were true. She said she had only washed a pocket-handkerchief, and that all the sisters did it when they required it. She had not done anything wilfully. She appeared greatly affected that day. I came over again in September, 1863. I had lost a son early in that year, and I communicated the fact to my daughter. I received no reply from her for some time that could lead me to suppose she was aware of the fact. I went with Mrs. Matthews to Clifford, and saw my daughter. She appeared very much cast down. I went alone to Hull in 1865 and saw Mrs. Starr. When she came out she looked at me, but said nothing. I asked her if she knew me. She replied, "Yes," and that my daughter was out with the schools. I expressed a wish to see my daughter, and she directed me where to go. I waited some hours, however, before I saw my daughter. She looked very ill and cold. I examined her clothing; she looked so badly clad. The bell rang again, and we parted. I communicated with Father Matthews, and I was guided afterwards by him. These proceedings have been taken with mine and her father's sanction.

The Lord Chief Justice—What is Mrs. Starr's age?

Witness—I can't tell. It is hard to judge.

Mr. Mellish—I am told they are about the same age.

Mr. Saurin, the plaintiff's father, was next examined. He stated that he paid £300 to the Bagot-street convent when his daughter entered it. He gave her the best silver watch he could get, but had her brother's name put on it as otherwise she would not be allowed to keep it. He said he had received the following letter from Mrs. Starr :—

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Saurin.—I am very sorry I should be obliged to write, but necessity complels me. I had hoped that the Rev. Mr. Matthews would have removed your daughter, Miss Susan Saurin ; but, as no one has come to take her, I have to request that you will remove her as speedily as possible. The bishop has absolved her from her vows, and required her to leave. While she remains here, though he does not wish to employ force, he will consider her and have her treated as a secular, and not as a religious. Also the bishop will remove the convent from Hull as a last resource. In conclusion, I have to entreat you not to force the bishop to use extreme measures, which can have no other effect than to add to your sufferings.

To this, on the 11th of February, the witness replied in these terms :—

Madam,—I have received your extraordinary letter. There is not much feeling mingled with its contents. I have had no authorised demand from the bishop, who, I am satisfied, would not sanction so cruel a course as is traced in your heartless letter. I am not in a position to comply with your last demand, and I am glad I have not the responsibility of giving an opinion upon your conduct.

Father Matthews, parish priest of St. Mary's, Drogheda, and the plaintiff's uncle, was next examined. He said he was present when his niece professed, and visited her annually when he came to England. For some years he was treated with great cordiality. But a change came :—

In March, 1862, I received a letter from my niece, or rather a mere scrap of paper, written in pencil. It referred to her desire to leave. There was no matter of complaint in it. Shortly after that I received a letter from Mrs. Starr—one of the three I gave to the bishop. The letter asked me to obtain another convent for her, as she had committed grave offences, which required her immediate removal, or she would have to be released from her vows. I replied, expressing my surprise and much pain. On April 3 I received another letter from Mrs. Starr, expecting me to have all matters arranged by Easter for the plaintiff's removal, and, in charity to my niece and the institution, to remove her as early as possible. She was, she said, in a wretched state of mind, and it would be useless for her to return to Bagot-street, for she was too well known there. I obtained an order from the bishop to see my niece. The bishop expressed surprise, for it was the first he had heard of the matter. I proceeded to Clifford, and saw my niece. She was greatly astounded at Mrs. Starr's statement. In 1863 I saw my niece again at Clifford. She was reserved and thoughtful. The atmosphere I found very much changed. I was treated cooler. It was easy to feel but difficult to describe. On a subsequent time, in 1864, I came over to see my niece. I saw a young and impetuous sister, who asked me if I had an order. I said I had one last year from the bishop, but she said that would not do. She said very rudely and abruptly, "Your niece tells lies." I afterwards saw my niece, but before that I had to remain some time in a cold room. I desired my niece to ask the mother at what hour I should say mass the following (Sunday) morning. She returned and told me I could not. I thought it an indignity—a very great one. I called on the clergyman who had authority over the convent, and he was very much horrified at the denial. I was directed by that gentleman to give the Benediction, but that was absolutely refused. I saw her afterwards for a limited period. It seemed reluctantly accorded, and everything betokened great indignity to a priest. She came to me with a quarter-hour glass in her hand. I saw her again late in the autumn of 1865, and I then heard communications had passed between the Jesuit brother and the bishop. After that I received from the bishop two letters, the first stating he must take the initiative, that her removal was necessary, and that her dowry would be repaid. The second letter stated that the brother had refused to receive his sister, and had referred the matter to me, and his lordship wished to know if I was ready to act. Two points his lordship said arose—one that the brother doubted the validity of the dispensation, and the second that the brother looked upon his sister as a suffering saint, and had in plain words made a serious charge against the community, and laids claims to the supernatural consolation of a heavenly vision. The first the brother said was not valid, because it contained what my niece was not bound to admit.

By the Lord Chief Justice—A dispensation is received in the world as carrying the gravest censure.

The Lord Chief Justice—Then dispensation is an idle term when persons must submit against their will.

Witness—It is expulsion. The power is in the hands of the Pope and not the bishop. There must have been grave charges laid before the bishop, who must forward them to Rome, and show that they were well established, and of the gravest character, before dispensation is granted. My niece knew nothing of the dispensation.

Father Matthews described his consultations with the bishop on the matter. The bishop read "lengthy letters from the sisters which were considered to be the charges" against Sister Scholastica. They were of a very trival character, ordinary faults that might be expected to occur in a human being :—

A letter was read from Mrs. Starr saying she had seen or was going to see Mr. Porter at Liverpool, and she stipulated that if there was to be a commission he was to be a member. We then determined there should be a commission, and we considered by whom it should be formed. He said he was anxious to appoint impartial persons. I assented to Dr. Rendell, his lordship's vicar, and father Trappes. I objected, to Father Porter, to whom I had an objection although I did not like to make a personal objection. I had none to the Rev. Mr. Cullimore, but, in order to get rid of Mr. Porter I objected to both, on the ground that they were in the habit of receiving the confessions of the nuns. The bishop thought it reasonable. I proposed Dr. O'Hanlan, of Maynooth, to whom the bishop assented. The bishop finally assented to commissioners being Dr. Rendell, Father Trappes, and Dr. O'Hanlan. I was to be present as a friend. I then asked how the charges were to be proved. He said they were to be examined on oath, and that I would be at liberty to cross-examine.

Dr. O'Hanlan consented to act, but afterwards the bishop wrote that he should reconstitute the commission, and appoint Father Porter a member, and that, if there was any objection, he would preside himself. Father Matthews might attend as a friend, and must undertake, in writing, if the decision were adverse, to remove his niece within 24 hours :—

I arrived on the morning of the 9th January at Hull. I saw my niece with the quarter-hour glass, as usual. I told her to go back and inform Mrs. Starr that I should require her to remain longer. She did so, and my niece remained with me so long as I wished. I could not remain long, it was so long. I had been travelling all night. It was snowing, and there was no fire in the room. I told my niece to prepare for the next day. I gave her that day as much information as I could recollect from the charges which the bishop had read to me—viz., disobedience, a breaking of the rules of poverty, and that she had been guilty of falsehood spreading over a period of eight or nine years.

The Lord Chief Justice—Was there a charge of levity and of impropriety in respect of a priest?

Witness—No, my lord. I think there was a charge, not of levity, but that it was wished to be conveyed. It was more insinuated than positively stated. It came out clearer before the commission.

Examination continued—I was then under the impression that I should be able to cross-examine the nuns. I saw her the following morning before the commission commenced. There was a private meeting of the commission at which I was not allowed to be present. At the expiration of half or three-quarters of an hour I was called in, and was told they had disposed of some preliminaries. The digest was read, and I objected to the accusers selecting their evidence and their Judge. I objected to Mr. Porter. My niece was not present at the commencement. I heard for the first time no charge was to be made against the sisters. I complained, because without it it might not be possible to have an impartial inquiry. If four-fifths of the commission did not think the plaintiff had disproved the charges they were to be taken as proved.

The Lord Chief Justice here asked for the instructions to the commisson ; but the Solicitor-General said they had not been able to get them. Mr. Hawkins said they would be put in. Father Matthews went on to say :—

The bishop said I was to be at liberty to cross-examine the nuns, but the commission objected. They told me they followed the bishop's instructions in not allowing me to cross-examine the nuns. Not one of them appeared, nor did Mrs. Grimstone, who could have given most important evidence. I wished to call her and examine her, but it was refused. I was frequently stopped in putting questions to my niece lest they should involve charges against the other nuns. I was pulled up now and then and cautioned by the secretary to be very cautious in what I was about.

The Solicitor General—Then your powers of cross-examination were very limited?

The Lord Chief Justice—And also his examination in chief.

Witness—I felt I was fettered, and was bewildered. The second day I put some soft questions to the president, and got him on by degrees, and I got a little out of him that way. (Laughter.) I was surprised, from what I was told, how much my niece had suffered. She had never told me a word of it before. Mr. Porter contradicted my niece violently and offensively on matters on wich he could not have had any personal knowledge. I wrote to the bishop the first day of the inquiry, complaining of the partial character of the investigation, and stating that "common sense and decency had been outraged in the partisanship of Father Porter." On the 13th of January I received a letter from the bishop stating that he had received the report of the commission, and claimed the fulfilment of my promise to remove her, and that if all had gone in her favour she could not have expected to remain, and concluded by stating that, as the charges had been proved, he must call for her removal. To that I sent a reply.

Father Matthews's last letter to the bishop was here put in. He said—

I consider that the late investigation was not full nor impartial, nor such as your lordship promised. I remonstrated with the commissioners, but in vain. I was most anxious that your lordship should be present. Had you been there you would have prevented an indecent exhibition which made it worse than a cruel and offensive farce. I have only taken part in the affair as the friend of peace. But the parents feel most intensely the cruelty of the persecutions to which their daughter has been subjected. I am persuaded that if your lordship had been present and heard the details of the mouldy bread kept for her, and the duster put upon her head to wear even in chapel, and the ignominious strippings she had to endure before the reverend mother, and a silence never broken but by insult, your lordship would have assigned punishment in a very different quarter, where every principle of justice and religion had been so shamefully violated. All this, I presume, was without your lordship's knowledge, and I venture to say that such treatment never was dealt out to any "religious" before ; and its exposure by any legal proceedings cannot fail to bring infamy upon the superioress, and discredit upon every convent in the three kingdoms. When the commissioners inspected, as well as they could, the clothes of my niece, they expressed their disgust. I presume your lordship will have heard of this. I must say I am sorry that your lordship could not discover any other mode of proceeding, except the removal of my unfortunate niece, whether guilty or not. I think it would be more in accordance with religion and justice to depose and expel the fabricators of false charges than to let all punishment fall on the persecuted sister, whose greatest fault was her patience and long endurance.

During the day's proceedings the Lord Chief Justice said—

Mr. Solicitor-General, would you mind saying "mother superior," instead of "superioress?" You, whose English is always so good, will, I am sure, excuse this suggestion. "Superioress" somehow grates upon the ear.

The Solicitor-General—Quite so, my lord. I am obliged to you. I ought to have remembered that "superior" is in Latin both masculine and feminine.

It may be noted, nevertheless, that the term "Superioress" occurs in a letter of the bishop's secretary, which was read in the course of the cause. Another point which came out in the reading of the letters in the case was that Mrs. Starr was a convert from Protestantism.

(To be continued.)

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Small's Veterinary Tablet	1	14
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Moxon's Miniature Poets—Selections by Lady Wood	3	12
Doyle's Lectures on Poetry	2	12
Belgravia, and Tom Hood's Comic Annual.—Each	2	12
Cruickshank's Comic Almanac	0	8
Chappell's 100 Dances for the Violin	1	8

NEW PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

	Rs.	a.
The Christy's Minstrels' Songs, 3 vols. (Boosey's edn)	9	0
The Verdi Album	5	12
Songs.—Happy-go-Lucky am I	1	8
—— Nellie and I, Rs. 1½ ; and Sacred Vows	2	0
—— God bless the friends we love	1	8
—— Thoughts at Eve ; and Belgravia.—Each	1	8
—— Young man of the day	1	8
—— I'll meet thee in the lane	1	8
Quadrilles.—Grand Round ; and Jolly Club.—Each	2	0
—— The Army and Navy	2	0
Waltzes.—Sylvia ; the Ladies ; and the Guards'.—Each	2	0
Lancers.—Gaiety ; and the French.—Each	2	0
Galops.—Break of Day ; Madcap ; and Robinson Crusoe.—Each	1	8
—— The Chimes	2	0

Bombay, 2nd March 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

BANKS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

RATES.

DISCOUNT.

	Not exceeding 60 Days.	Exceeding 60 Days.
On Government Bills	7 per cent.	
On Private Bills and Notes	10 per cent.	11 per cent.
On Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on deposit of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares	7 per cent.	8 per cent.
On ditto ditto Goods or Shipping Documents for Goods	10 do.	11 do.
On Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, or Railway Shares, subject to a Commission of ¼ per cent on the amount of Credit	8 do.	9 do.

The Bank is prepared to arrange Credits to be negotiated through its Agencies in the Cotton Districts.

Bombay, 23rd February 1869.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are :—	Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 1/8d.
,, 3 do.	1s. 11 7/8d. do.
,, 1 do.	1s. 11 5/8d. do.
,, demand	1s. 11 9/16d. do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 9/16d. do.
On Ireland do.	1s. 11 9/16d. do.
On Paris do.	1s. 11 7/16d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11 7/16d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 18th February 1869.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited). Established in India 1844.

Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Lahore.

LONDON BANKERS—Union Bank of London.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 ditto.
12 ditto 6 ditto.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus :—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3 ; Saturdays 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.— (Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	Saigon.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong.
	Shanghai.
Bourbon (Reunion).	Yokohama.
Calcutta.	

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
,, IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.
,, ,, —The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street.
London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 2/⅛ per Rupee

4	do.	2s.	,,
3	do.	1/11⅞	,,
2	do.	1/11¾	,,
1	do.	1/11 11/16	,,
On demand		1/11⅝	,,
On Scotland		1/11⅝	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3 ; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 19th February, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited). Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital	£928,200
Paid-up Capital	£464,100
Reserve Fund	£ 38,000

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.
J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWER, ESQ.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND,
British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, 6 ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, 6 ,,

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th October 1868.

FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD, a first class 14-horse power Portable Engine. Apply to James Bapty, Forbes House, Mazagon.

METAL MART BOREE BUNDER.— Now landing, fresh Fire Clay, Fire Brick, and Portland Cement.

Thomas Perry and Sons' Fire Proof Safes and Deed Boxes.
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Leather Belting, Suction and Delivery Hose.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron.
Cast Iron Piping, 2 inches to 12 inches diameter.
Wrought Iron Piping.
Lead Piping and Sheet Lead.
Plate and Bar Iron.
Steel and Files.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos 16, 18, 20 and 24 Gauge, daily expected and orders now being registered.
Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

To close an account the remaining portion of a shipment of Handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and quickly executed.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted ; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured ; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

Bombay, 6th February 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—VOLS. I. AND II. OF THE ORIENTAL RACES AND TRIBES, Residents and Visitors of Bombay.—A Series of Photographs, with Letter-Press Descriptions. By WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bo. Uncov. Civil Service.
Vol. I.—Gujerat, Kutch, and Kattiawar.
Vol. II.—Maharashtra, or Mahratta Country.
Price per Volume 5 Guineas—Rs. 52½.

Bombay, 6th Feb. 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FRESH! FRESH!! GIG or DOG CART HARNESS, just imported by Overland Mail.

H. R. Baxter begs to inform his patrons and the public of the fresh receipt of an Invoice of the above on everlasting plates.

HARRIS'S Leather, Plate, and Steel Stuffs, in great varieties, may be had always of the undersigned.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade :

The properties of Gentlemen.

A second-hand English-built four-seated open Carriage with lamps and pole by Laurie and Marner.

A nearly new four-seated miniature Brougham by Corden and Sons.

A very light English-built small four-seated open Carriage by E. Davis.

The properties of Officers.

A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton with moveable driving box, and can be converted into a Brougham at pleasure.

A nearly new four-seated miniature Brougham with lamps and shaft.

Just Landed.

Two first class Clarence, by Laurie and Marner and Thorn.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

A very handsome nearly new English-built Mail Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Laurie and Marner.

A second-hand Cab Buggy on C Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

A first-rate English-built four-wheeled Dog-cart, with Lamps and Shaft, by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed.

A very handsome and small light park Phaeton, on C Spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

The Property of Gentlemen.

A nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, with folding heads, Collenge patent Axles, lacewood Shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windover.

The Property of H. Birdwood, Esq., Registrar of the High Court, proceeded to England

A double-barrelled Gun, by B. Morrison.

The above Gun to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage, with Lamps and Pole, by H. Black & Co.

The Properties of Officer.

1 nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

A nearly new four-seated Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians and circular Glasses on front, Lamps and Shaft, by Thorn.

A second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton or Waggonnette with Lamps and Shaft.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dog-cart, and Gig Harnesses.

The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.

A nearly new first-class Boat-shaped four-seated Open Carriage, painted dark green, lining to match, with enamel leather spare Top for Sun, Lamps and Pole, by Edwin Kesterton.

Just Landed.

1 very handsome Four-seated new Cab Phaeton, painted dark green, lining to match, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Jones of Southampton.

Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England.

A nearly new Waggonnette.

Just Unpacked,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for Single and Double Harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for Single Harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding-heads, aprons with double springs.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

1 very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
10th March, 1869.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives, and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES—7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.

With Branches in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, and China And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—Half a Million Sterling.

REVENUE—Nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to Claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds

TWO MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.
Samuel McCulloch, Esq., (Barrister at Law).
William Loudon, Esq., Administrator-General.

MEDICAL OFFICER—Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M.D., Town Hall. Hours—10 to 11 A.M.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

AGENTS—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

CITY AGENT—The Manager Delhi and London Bank (Limited).

BANKERS—The New Bank of Bombay.
,, The National Bank of India.

SECRETARY—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

Thirty days of grace allowed for yearly and half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or monthly.

Assignments or Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits ; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher :—

Age.	CIVIL. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	CIVIL. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	MILITARY. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	MILITARY. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Age.
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	3	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages :—

Age.	CIVIL. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	MILITARY. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half-yearly, quarterly and monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every Description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.—The above Office having been re-formed, with its head-quarters in London, Messrs. Gledstanes & Co., of 26, Austin Friars, as Secretaries, the undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, and are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies accordingly.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd December 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates ; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LONDON and PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £1,000,000.

Head Office, London.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to the United Kingdom and all Eastern Ports.

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

THE PACIFIC FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of SYDNEY.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, Victoria. 26.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the Marine Department of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Polices on Goods, Specie, &c., by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Truthful Experience.—The united testimony of thousands, extending over more than 30 years, most strongly recommends these Pills as the best purifiers, the mildest aperients, and the surest restoratives. They never prove delusive, or merely give temporary relief, but attack all ailments of the stomach, lungs, heart, head, and bowels in the only safe and legitimate way, by depurating the blood, and renovating those imperfections which are the foundation and support of almost every disease. Their medicinal efficacy is wonderful in renovating enfeebled constitutions. Their action embraces all that is desirable in a household medicine. They repel every noxious and effete matter ; and thus the strength is nurtured and the energies stimulated.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ARRIVAL IN THE HARBOUR
OF THE
"KHORASAN."

PAYNE AND Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY,

Have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the "Khorasan," from London, with the following Wines for them :—

SHERRIES
SPARKLING MOSELLES
SPARKLING HOCKS
PORTS—OLD TOM
JAMAICA RUM—VERMOUTH
ORANGE BITTERS
BRANDIES
EAU DE VIE
HOLLANDS
GINGER WINE
EIGHT BRANDS OF CLARETS
STILL HOCKS

Detailed particulars below.

NOTICE TO MESSES AND MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

All Orders for Sherries now standing registered in our books, awaiting the arrival of the "Khorasan" will be despatched immediately on being landed. The following are the descriptions and prices. This being a large shipment we solicit further order for them.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from XERES

Credit.		Cash.
20 0	◇B Red—A pale full flavoured Luncheon Wine	18 0
27 0	◇1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine posessing great delicacy or flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	◇2 White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	◇3 White— Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	◇4 White—Vine de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best Westend Clubs in London ; choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
32 0	Amontillado, very pale delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado ; very old	30 0
35 0	Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORTS.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held ; they are the produce of the Upper Douro District.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	One Grapes, full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	Two Grapes, a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	Three Grapes, a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

☞ Our Shipment ex "Prince Oscar" of Gold and Silver neck—one and two Stars Champagne has all been disposed of.

Now Landing

EX "MERWANJEE FRAMJEE."

CHAMPAGNES.

Cordon Blue	Rs. 28 0
Creme de Bousy	34 0
Fleur de Sillery	40 0
Light Dry Sillery	35 0

Only a few days landed from the "PRINCE OSCAR."
And will commence landing from the "KHORASAN,"
On the 4th March the following :

SPARKLING MOSELLES,

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
34 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
42 0	Ditto Nonparell, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

Credit.		Cash.
40 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	Rs. 36 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

It will be observed that our quotations for sparkling Wines, are for good delivery from our Godowns.

WHITE WINES OF THE RHINE.

"STILL HOCKS"

Much used in England, and Imported extensively by our Calcutta House for many years.

Credit.				Cash.
20 0	Laubenheim,	Vintage	1862	Rs. 18 0
23 0	Bodenthal	ditto	1862	20 8
23 8	Geisenheim	ditto	1862	21 0
25 0	Ostrich	ditto	1862	22 0
29 0	Nierstein	ditto	1862	26 0
36 0	Scharlachberg	ditto	1862	32 0
24 0	Erbach	ditto	1865	21 0

Rudesheimer, Johanisberger, and Steinberger, also in stock, of select vintages. Rs. 28,34, and 36, respectively, cash.

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
13 0	Good Bordeaux	12 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Bsych ville	18 0
34 0	Chateau Latite	28 0
22 0	Chateau La Rose	20 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

N. B.—The 4 last in Pints.

BRANDIES.

We have always a reserve of two hundred and fifty to three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling ; this enable us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Ditto, ditto Vine Leaf	Rs. 27 0
32 0	+ Green Vine Leaf Brandy	29 0
34 0	Brandy, old (2 stars)	30 0
40 0	Ditto, Liquor	36 0

NOTE.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a moderately priced and fine Brandy. Rs. 29 Cash. We have Imported this Brandy into Calcutta in large quantities for more than 20 years.

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

Credit.		Cash.
23 0	Jamaica Rum, Old Pineapple	Rs. 20 0
20 0	Old Tom, or Cordial Gin	18 0
	Genuine Hollands Gin (Scheidam) 15 large Squaner in a case. Do. Do. Do. 12 small Squaner in a case.	
20 0	Whiskey Glenlivat, Highland	18 0
22 0	Whiskey Irish LL	20 0
20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
21 0	Ditto, ditto, superior	18 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
20 0	Cherry Brandy	16 0

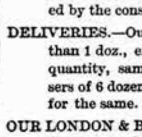
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

40 0	Curacoa Noyeau &c	Rs. 35 0
40 0	Maraschino de Zara	37 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0 Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curaco, Vanille, Chatreuse Jenui Rose Raspail .....per doz. assorted Rs. 28 0

N. B.—All the above Wines and Spirits have been just landed



STEINWEIN in Original Dutch Flacons, with handles, in one dozen cases. The Flacon contains one Quart 24 0

CHATEAU Y'QUEM.

Credit.		Cash.
42 0	A description of Liquer Sauterne highly appreciated	38 0

BASS' BEER IN WOOD.

Quarter Casks Kilderkins.

☞ TERMS.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case ; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES.—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liquors, which can be had in any quantity, sample bottles may be had and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES.—Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our cash quotations which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS.—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones ; still we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines act very injurious to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

(BOMBAY BRANCH,)
BOMBAY,
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,
OFFICES AND SAMPLE ROOM—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House).
GODOWNS MARINE STREET
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND Co.
(BOMBAY BRANCH.)

BASS' BEER.

Bottled by the eminent Firm of M. B. Foster & Sons of Brook Street, Bond Street, London,

FOR WHOM WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY.

CASH PRICES.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 6 8
Pints per dozen	4 0

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.,

CASH PRICES.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 6 8
Pints per dozen	4 0

GUINNESS' DUBLIN
XXXXX. STOUT

Recommended to Invalids being free from acidity and very potent.

CASH PRICES.

Quarts per dozen	Rs. 7 8
Pints per dozen	5 0

☞ This is GENUINE STOUT (Not Porter)
Bottled by Sparks Moline.

TO MESSES AND MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

BASS BEER Bottled by Stone is in Barrels of 4 dozen Quarts and 3 dozen Pints.

BASS BEER Bottled by Foster and Sons is in cases of 3 dozen Quarts and 6 dozen Pints.

NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL PACKAGES IF A SMALLER QUANTITY BE ORDERED FOR THE MOFUSSIL A SMALL CHARGE FOR PACKING WILL ENSUE.

OUR LONDON AND BORDEAUX AGENCY.

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms :—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY—24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 56s.	per doz.
PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s.	,,
CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s.	,,
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s.	,,
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s.	,,
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s.	,,
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s.	,,
Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s.	,,
BRANDY, 28s. 32s. and 50s.	,,

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.

Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.

TERMS TO MESSES.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.

London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
[ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842.]
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS.

Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815 and in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

We respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Being importers on the London and Bordeaux Markets and having direct contracts with growers of Champagnes, Sherries, German Wines and Ports, who make up our Wines under our own supervision ; we are in the best possible position to offer liberal terms to every class of consumers, whose tastes we have ; from our experience of upwards of 50 years exclusive trading in Wines, Spirits, been enabled to arrive at with certainty.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate :—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted : these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations ; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of ulleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences ; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.
Our own Brand

		per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do	,, 25	,, 14
,, 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do	,, 22	,, 12
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule,		,, 22	
,, 3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do	,, 18-8	,, 10-8
,, 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do	,, 17	,, 10
,, 5—Medoc, Red capsule	do	,, 15-8	,, 9
,, 6—Medoc, White capsule,	do	,, 13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do	,, 22	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—Red and White.
(Our own Brand.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32
Nuits, ditto	,, 26
Macon, ditto	,, 21
Chablis, ditto	,, 22

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

Magnums Finest Dry	Rs. 74	
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded	,, 36	Rs. 19-8
Fine Sparkling Silver Foil ditto	,, 32	,, 17-8
Good Sparkling, ditto ditto	,, 27	,, 14-8

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock or Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	to 19-8
Sparkling Hock or Muscatel Moselle Silver foil	,, 32	,, 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	,, 34	
,, ,, Braunberger, do.	,, 25	
Hock, ,, Johannisberger	,, 42	
,, ,, Forster Traminer	,, 34	
,, ,, Rudesheimer, do.	,, 26	
,, ,, Hocheimer, do.	,, 23	

Specially selected SHERRIES for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	,, 28 0
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	,, 22 0
do. No. 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry	,, 22 0
do. ,, 1, Brown Seal, pale and dry	,, 22 0
do. ,, 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	,, 18 0
do. ,, 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	,, 15 8
Marsala, Virgin Pale	,, 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	,, 33 8

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold Seal, an Invalid's Wine full and fruitly. Trade mark	Rs. 30 0	
1st quality, Black seal—Dessert Wine mature	,, 24 8	14-8
2nd ,, Red seal—a good second quality Wine	,, 18	9

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

These latter have, in shape (Heart-shaped) been extensively imitated.

Superior very Old Pale Cognac, No. 1—Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	,, 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	,, 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	,, 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,, 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	,, 23
,, ,, Scotch	,, 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	,, 21

LIQUEURS.

The finest : cheap imitations we do not ship.

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest ; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	,, 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, 1st Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	,, 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash Payments, Credit, &c., are as follows :—

To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase ; three months' credit will be allowed to approved parties, without discount ; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months ; MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c. can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay Godowns, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection. Merchants and Traders buying over 30 dozen at one time for resale, can learn on very liberal terms on application at our Office in Dean Lane.

IN addition to our own exclusive business we have been entrusted with the sale of

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

And we are empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the abovenamed articles can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 22	per doz.
Vieux ,, Do.	,, 18	,,
Cognac ,, Do.	,, 16	,,

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON.

MESSRS OWEN AND OKELL, Agents of the above Eminent, Shippers, have for sale the following Wines :—

		Quarts 1 and 3 Doz. Cases per doz.	Pints 2 Doz Cases per doz.
SHERRIES.	Amontillado	Rs. 28	Rs. —
	No. 2 White Capsule	,, 32	,, 17
	,, 3 Green Seal	,, 24	,, —
	,, 1 Ruby Capsule	,, 40	,, 21
	,, 3 "Crowns" Solera	,, 44	,, 23
SAUTERNES.	Two headed Eagle	,, 25	,, 13½
CLARETS.	No. 4 White Capsule	,, 15	,, —
	,, 3 ,, ,,	,, 20	,, 11
	,, 2 Blue Capsule	,, 24	,, 13
	,, 2 B ,, ,,	,, 30	,, 16
	,, 2 Yellow Capsule	,, 36	,, 19
	,, 1 Two headed Eagle	,, 40	,, 21

Orders for the undermentioned shipments *(shortly expected to arrive.)* can now be registered :—

Per "Noel," from Bordeaux,
COGNAC, SAUTERNES.
Per "Courier-de-Bombay," from Bordeaux,
WHITE AND RED BURGUNDIES, CHAMPAGNE, COGNAC, CLARET.
Per "Gaulois," from Bordeaux,
CHAMPAGNE, CLARET.
Per "Merwanjee Framjee," from London,
HOCK, MOSELLE, HOLLANDS, GENEVA.
Per "Star of the South," from London,
MOSELLE.
Per "Hindustan" from London.
ISLAY, MALT, AND IRISH WHISKEY, OLD TOM, PORT.

OWEN AND OKELL.

Agents Bombay Presidency, For Charles Tovey and Son.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., Calcutta.

Also, E. I. Burton Pale Ale, bottled by "Parle," in prime condition Rs. 4-12 per doz. quarts.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
6 HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

Begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and Regimental Messes to the stock of his Wines, Beer, Stout, &c., he has on hand

WINES.

PORT—A really Pure and Sound Wine by direct Importation	Rs. 24 per dozen.
SHERRY—Direct from Xeres	,, 24 ,,
MADEIRA	,, 27 ,,

CLARET.

MEDOC	Rs. 10 8 per doz.
PAUILLAC	,, 12 0 do.
ESTEPHE	,, 14 0 do.
do. Pints	,, 8 0 do.
MARGAUX, Quarts	,, 16 0 do.

BEER AND STOUT.

BASS' BEER in quarts, bottled by Cameron and Saunders	Rs. 6 0 per doz.
BEST GUINNESS'S Stout, bottled by Friend, In quarts	,, 6 8 do.
In Pints	,, 4 4 do.

COGNAC VIEUX, first quality	Rs. 24 per dozen.
Do. second ,,	,, 20

J. NEUBERG.

TO SMOKERS.

Mr. N. has just received a fresh supply of really first rate quality of Cheroots and Cigars.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, No. I. II. III.
PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS & CIGARS.
INDANA,
LONG COMMON.
COCONADA CHEROOTS.
MANILLA CHEROOTS & CIGARS No. 2.
HAVANNA CIGARS.

J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED, per "CRUSADER,"
PIANOS.

Solid Mahogany and Solid Walnut, 7 Octaves, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, made expressly for the climate of India.

HAMONIUMS.

Solid Oakwood, by Troyser of Stuttgart. These Harmoniums have been known to stand the climate of India for 15 years.

6 Hummum Street. J. NEUBERG.

THOMAS BEAR'S
Celebrated
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO.
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
Sweet as the Rose.

The Proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco
,, Bird's-eye ,,	Persian ,,
,, Cut Cavendish	Latakiah ,,
,, Returns Tobacco	Oronoko ,,
York River ,,	Imperial ,,
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.
Golden Gem.	Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey-dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world.

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.
BYCULLA, PARELL ROAD, NEXT TO THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.

AUCTION SALE of Higgunghat Cotton near the Grant Buildings, Colaba.

This Day, Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. Byramjee Framjee & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Veerjee Nursey, and o. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Knoop & Co., the following. 6 Bales of Higgunghat Cotton.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 10th March 1869.

SALE BY AUCTION.—This Day, Wednesday, the 10th instant, Messrs Bomanjee Dossabhoy & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms in Meadow Street, Fort, the blackwood household furniture, plated and glass ware, of a gentleman proceeding to Europe, the same comprising glassware, plated table candlesticks, spoons and forks, cutlery, &c. ; the furniture consisting of blackwood carved circular, dining, drawing room and pier tables, chairs, sideboard, wardrobes and presses with glass doors, bookshelves, whatnots, dumbwaiter, chest of drawers, a large blackwood carved writing table in three pieces with chair, large four post bedstead, camp cot, lamps, pictures, carpets and rugs and sundries.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 10th March, 1869.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain ware, &c., on the Parell Road, opposite to the Upna Cottage.

On Monday, the 15th instant, Messrs. Bomanjee Dossabhoy & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the valuable household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, &c., &c., of a gentleman proceeding to Europe. Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days prior to the day of sale.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 10th March 1869.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday, the 13th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and other piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloths, jaconets, prints, &c., and other sundry articles.

AT 1 P. M.
(If not previously sold.)

A handsome grey Arab horse, an excellent charger aged, the property of an Officer proceeding to England.

ALSO,

A powerful grey Arab horse.
One palanquin shaped office shighram in good order.
One bullock gharry.

AUCTION SALE of office furniture, at No. 6, Tamarind Lane, on the first floor of Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s office.

On Thursday, the 11th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, on the above-mentioned place, by order of Messrs. Lawrence & Co., and on account and at the risk of Venaekrow Hurrichundjee Solicitor, such as office tables, chairs, presses, inkstands, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of SERGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.

On Saturday, the 13th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large number of sergical and other instruments in cases, &c., &c., belonging to the Government Medical Stores.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at MAHIM.

On Thursday next, the 18th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, the following landed property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand five hundred and ninety-eight square yards or thereabouts, and which said piece or parcel of land, ground and premises are bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east and north respectively by the batty ground of Jane Munia Gossal, on the west by the public road from Mahim to Bombay, and on the south by the batty ground of Narrondass Gawon, and are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 141.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

One handsome English-light serviceable mail phaeton, with a flea-bitten grey Arab horse, and a set of nearly new harness. May be seen at one hour's notice.

One silver open-face racing Watch.

About 400 casks of Cement for building purposes.

Bombay, 10th March, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY

AUCTION SALE of SHARES IN THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.

Under instructions from the directors of the above company, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms on Friday, the 12th instant, at 4 in the afternoon—

25 shares in the Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company with all calls up to this date fully paid up, namely, Rs. 1,800 on each share.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale and the balance within four days thereafter, otherwise the shares of such defaulter will be subject to resale on and at his account and risk.

All further particulars and conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale by or before that on application to the undersigned.

TO HOUSEOWNERS, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Important sale of gas fittings, consisting of first class chandeliers, pillars, brackets, moons, brass tubing, brass locks, couplings, joints, stuffing boxes, &c. &c.

The above are all by first rate manufacturers and are well worthy attention, and will be sold by the undersigned at the Metal Mart Boree Bunder, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 1 o'clock.

Will be on view the morning of the day of sale.

Bombay, 10th March, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

This Day, Wednesday, the 10th inst., Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of PROVISIONS.

Crosse and Blackwell's provisions, 50 cases, just landed from "Robinson Crusoe," containing mixed pickles, Oriental pickles, table vinegar, 1lb. to 2 lbs. orange marmalade, jam, jelly, pint and half pint sauce, salmon, sardines, essence of coffee, French capper, herrings, and mixed biscuits, &c. &c.

2 cases gilt frame pictures of various kinds.
1 do. silver glass candlesticks and panorama balls.
5 do. China toys gilt.
25 do. Forester Frairie's liquor.
2 do. flower vases.

AUCTION SALE of GLASS-WARES

25 casks, containing glass-wares of various sorts and kinds and colours, consisting of frosted butter pots and diamonds, tulips, and of various patterns, centre-pieces, dishes, pint, half-pint, and quart decanters, cruet, custard, mustard bolt, [illegible], flower vases, toilet bottles, &c. &c.

5 cases portmanteaus.
2 do. umbrellas.
10 do. eau-de-cologne.
2 do. Japan enamelled boots.
1 do. carriage rugs.
1 do. palanquin carpets.
50 boxes champagne.
50 do. pint do.
50 do. sparkling moselle.
10 cases looking glasses.
45 dozen portwine.

[illegible] bales flax warp, sail cloth No. 1, 6, 4 bolts of each No. 24 in. by 37 yds., 24 bolts in a bale.

,, 1—2 bales bleached imperial sailcloth No. 1 and bolts of each No. 24 in. by 37 yards, 24 bolt in a bale.

,, 3—4 bales flax seaming twine 3 ply, 50 bundles weighing 600 lbs. in a bale.

On account and risk of indentor S [illegible] Goolla Hoossain—
S G H—G & M—1 case cut ruby beads.
On account and risk of indentor Ahmed Jeewa—
A T—G & M 1—4 cases smelling bottles.
On account and risk of Kursondas Assaram, the first purchaser, by order of the vendors—
[illegible] 72,318, 12,769, 71—9 cases T. red printed velvets.
[illegible] & Co.—B—181-5—5 cases blue, orange, red and white prints.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 10th March, 1869.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, MR. GEORGE STREET, [illegible] Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and A. W. GALIGNANI and Co., [illegible] Rue de Rivoli —CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.